PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

TEN PAGES.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

No. 54,219.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10513	BRITANNIA	6595
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9631
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10809		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10513		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6595
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10809		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

* Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on SATURDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan & Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	3rd Oct. 1907
OCEANIEN	4,145	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	6,136	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
MEDEA	8,338	Schmitz	19th Mar. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Compagnie Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	"	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to—

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
RALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. 1907
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	19th Nov. "
D. RALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
INDIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1907.
LEPANTO	6,000	"	17th Nov. "
DANTE	6,000	G. Rubino	17th Dec. "

Through accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 385.

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G. INGROSSI,
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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 30th Sept.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 3rd Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 4th Oct.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

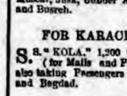
S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th September, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4233	M. Dabovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

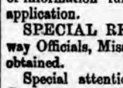
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	359	598	333	496*
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	573	935	495	770	429	640
Liverpool	603	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	"

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	5 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		15 Oct.	23 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	18 Dec
	City of Karachi		10 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		20 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1908. 1 Jan.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Stanley Hall	..	29 Aug.	30 Sept.	..	15 Oct.
Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	29 Nov	..	15 Dec.
City of Paris		14 Feb.	24 Mar.		15 April

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

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Sole Importers—

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17, 18 & 19, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE:

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakhs, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Salesman,
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HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
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Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle,
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

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Not only in periodical short trials, but in everyday use, ready at any moment to take the road without preliminary "tuning up"—that is the splendid service you will experience with the

GLADIATOR.

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"I have nothing but praise for the Gladiator, for she has given the greatest satisfaction ever since I have handled her ******* The 4,000 miles which the Gladiator has run so far is not like any ordinary 4,000 miles. Day after day, nearly every day in the week, and all day long, that car has been driven through town traffic with the clutch, brakes and change-speed lever always at work. No chicken-hearted car could stand it ****** The fact that, although quite an amateur driver, I am also my own mechanic, only emphasises the reliability which has so far distinguished the car. We have proved it."

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TWO AND FOUR CYLINDER GLADIATOR MOTOR CARS.
All with Side Swing Door Entrances and fitted with Cape Hoods.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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BREAD.

When Selecting be Careful to See that it is made of the Best Flour, is
ADEQUATELY FERMENTED, PROPERLY BAKED
and contains all the Nutritious Elements of the "STAFF OF LIFE."
Be exceedingly particular to see that the Bread you are getting is from the popular Steam Bakery of

PEARSE & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
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Delivery made in the morning throughout Bombay.

GALVANIZED FLEXIBLE CRUCIBLE
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In all Sizes from ½ inch to 5 inches Circumference.
Over 100,000 Feet in Stock.
Ready for Immediate Delivery.

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S
PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes and other insects, cures skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board.
THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per Bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 3-8.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.
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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.
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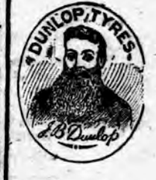
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.



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SUCCESSES
achieved this season by DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES, both at Home and Abroad point CLEARLY and CONCLUSIVELY to the Unapproached Excellence of these British-made Tyres.

Latest.—Aga Khan Cup.

FIRST AND THIRD PRIZES AND LADY'S PRIZE WON ON DUNLOP TYRES.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,
29, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY; AND
14, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Write for Motor Tyre Booklet. Mention this paper.

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JAPANESE SILK GOODS and CURIOS.
COMMENCES FROM 16TH SEPT. TO 5TH OCT. 1907.
BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
CLEARANCE SALE! SALE!!

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 117,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
DIRECTORS:
Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHASSEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hemraj Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURKUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DASS, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chowkie Road. Piece Good Purchasers on sale or Hire. Insurance Agents; Jelly Fortified

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ARABIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 30th September, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, for removal, the following buildings in the compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, on MONDAY the 30th September, 1907, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time).

8 Stables with teak frame work, covered with corrugated iron sheet, with blue stone slab pavement.

1 Chawl with brick-nogged walls with teak frame work and covered with country tiles.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale apply to the Store Keeper, Executive Engineer Presidency.

E. M. PROES, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.

BOMBAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE following draft NOTIFICATION issued by the Government of Bombay is published for general information.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

No. 100.—The following draft of an amendment which, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 21, sub-section (2), clause (d), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (VI of 1884), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, it is proposed to make in the rules to regulate the making of surveys of inland steam vessels at the Port of Bombay, published in Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 30, dated the 17th March 1893, is published as required by section 69 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 10th day of October 1907.

(2) Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

To Rule No. 11 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that where a steam-ship, while under survey for a certificate under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884, or while already holding a survey certificate in force under that Act, applies for a survey under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, only one-fourth of the above rates shall be leviable."

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

E. J. BEAUMONT, COMDR. R. I. M.
Port Officer, Bombay.
PORT OFFICE, (SURVEY DEPTT.)
BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the PURCHASE, in one lot, of the Company's Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, as they now stand in complete working order at Khamgaum in Berars, with all the Machinery, Buildings, Bunglow, Wells, &c., consisting of—

1 Hodgart Half Press, 10 inch ram of latest improvement.

1 Finishing Press, made by Messrs. Jamaspjee and Maneckji, Engineers.

8 Hodgart's Pumps, made in Bombay with its base plate.

1 Engine High Pressure 14" bore.

1 Steel Boiler Manufactured by Messrs. Adamson, of which 100 lbs. working pressure Certificate has been granted by the Boiler Inspector,

1 W. I. Chimney.

1 American Cotton Weighing Scale.

1 Small Engine.

ALSO

One Cotton Ginning Factory, built of corrugated iron, consisting of 40 Platt Bro's Gins of 5 bearings.

1 Ruston and Proctor's Engine, 16 inch bore.

4 Boiler of Tinker and Sneaton 30' by 7' with its mountings complete.

1 W. I. Chimney-Shaftings, Jinllys, &c.

The Press and Ginning Factories and the Bunglow which is substantially built of Khankie stone are all situated on land belonging to the Company, the area of which is about 4 1-2 acres, more or less.

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of the above will be received by the Undersigned at his Office in Fort, Bombay, No. 10 Sirdar Buildings, Tamarind Lane, on SATURDAY, the 5th October, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time.)

A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes should accompany each Tender which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenders.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender nor the Undersigned is bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned at Office hours.

SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK,
Liquidator.

THE WEST NAWACARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000

DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY:

H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co.)

A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)

SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).

KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).

C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MEDICINES and SUNDRIES, mutton suet, straw and covering and dammering will be received by the Medical Store-keeper to Government, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on the 1st November, 1907.

Written application must be made for Tender and schedule forms which will be supplied on payment of Re. 1/- per set.

For further particulars please apply to the Undersigned.

F. E. SWINTON, MAJOR, I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Govt.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1907.

SEALED TENDERS for MEDICAL STORE SUPPLIES will be received up to 12 noon on the 1st November, 1907.

Tender and Schedule forms can be had on written application accompanied by fee of one rupee per set.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. St. C. CARRUTHERS LT.-Col., I. M. S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Gov.,
Madras.

Government Medical Stores,
Madras, 23rd September, 1907.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will RE-OPEN on and from TUESDAY 1st October, 1907, for all Goods and Coaching Traffic except Carriages, Motor Cars and Horses.

For particulars of trains and fares apply at Stations or to this Office.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Victoria Terminus, 30th September, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIBHOVANDAS GUNGADAS, Belaporia, an Accountant in the service of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, a widower late of Bombay, Vias Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

DWARKADAS GUNGADAS, sole Executor, named in the will of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadiseth Aglari Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 26th day of September, 1907.

MESSRS. THAKOREDAS A. GANDHI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS invited for the POST of the PRINCIPAL of the Baroda (Kala Bhavan), Technical College, M. A. or B. Sc., or both with Physics and Chemistry and having the experience, love and natural aptitude for Technical Sciences, preferred. Apply to the Undersigned before the 20th Proximo, stating (1) name, (2) caste, (3) age, (4) native place, (5) qualifications and (6) the salary required.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.

BARODA, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M., on 3rd October 1907, for the supply of stores required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1908 commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. I consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
" 2 do. do. do. Ajmer.
" 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
" 4 do. for Ajmer, Parel delivery.
" 5 Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
" 6 do. Ajmer delivery.
" 7 Leather Goods, Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
GRAND PROVISION SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FOR 20 DAYS ONLY.

Vinegar C. and B.	Ans. 6 per bottle
Do. Morton	Ans. 4 per bottle
Jam mixed	Re. 3/8 per dozen.
Lipton's Tea (Red)	Ans. 10 per Tin.
Do. (Blue)	Ans. 14 per Tin.
Do. (Yellow)	Ans. 15 per Tin.
Glendale Congou Tea 5lbs.	Re. 2/8 per Tin.
Do. Pekoe Souchong 5lbs	Re. 3/2 per Tin.
Do. Orange Pekoe 1lb.	Re. 1/2 per Tin.
Polson's Coffee Large Tin	Ans. 9 per Tin.
Do. Symington's Large Tin	Ans. 8½ per Tin.
Holbrook's Sauce Large	Ans. 7 per Bot.

Jacob's Cream Crackers Biscuits 2lbs Ans. 12 per Tin.
Huntly and Palmer's Biscuits 2lbs Tin :

Milk	Ans. 12	Household	Ans. 12
Family	Ans. 12	Petit Beurre	Ans. 15
Combination	Ans. 15	Nice	Re. 1/3
Marie	Re. 1/3	Thin Arrarote	Re. 1/3

Sunlight Soap ...Ans. 7½ per box.

We have given the prices of some articles by which you will be sure enough. Don't forget to visit the Shop.

N.B.—Merchants will be not supplied at these rates.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PLEASE ADDRESS

Box No. 190, G. P. O., Bombay.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

BELLES LETTRES.

	Rs. a.
The Golden Age. By Kenneth Grahame	3 1
The Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Edited by William M. Rossetti. Pocket Edition	3 15
The Cracking of Thorns. By Dum-Dum. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English by Edward Fitzerald. Illustrations by T. Heath Robinson.	1 14

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

The Norwegian Fjords. Painted and described by A. Heaton Cooper, Artist of "The English Lakes." With twenty-four full-page Illustrations in colour	5 4
Scotland of To-day. By T. F. Henderson and Francis Watt. With twenty Illustrations in colour by Frank Laing and twenty-four other Illustrations	3 6
The Skirts of the Great City. By Mrs. Arthur G. Bell. With sixteen Illustrations in colour by Arthur G. Bell and seventeen other Illustrations	3 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Installing Master's Guide, or Craft Installation Simplified, ("Emulation" Working.) Being the ceremony of installing a W. M. in Craft Freemasonary, with the Openings and Closings, explanations of the Working Stools, Proclamations, &c., printed in full, and all so arranged as to facilitate the W. M.'s and Installing Master's work. With the addresses to the Officers, Summaries of the Three Tracing Boards, Sundry Notes and other useful Matter, by an Installed Master	2 10
The Naval Pocket-book. Founded by Sir W. Laird Clowes, Edited by Geoffrey S. Laird Clowes. With numerous plans	6 9
French Self-taught. For Students, Tourists, Traders, Travellers, Cyclists, &c. &c., With Phonetic Pronunciation. By C. A. Thimm	0 12
Pitman's Shorthand Instructor. A complete exposition of Sir Isaac Pitman's System of Phonography. Twentieth Century Edition	2 10
Practical Kites and Aeroplanes: How to make and work them. By Frederick Walker, C. E. With Forty-three Illustrations	1 5
A manual of the Dental Laboratory: Its construction, management, and economy. The various implements and their manipulations. With Laboratory Notes and Suggestions. By Charles Hunter	2 10
"Saturday" Bridge. Reproduced with Revisions from the "Saturday Review." By W. Dalton	4 6
Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners. A manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery, writen in popular language. By M. Horace Hayes, F.R.C.V.S. With 274 Illustrations, chiefly reproductions of Photographs. Seventh Edition, revised and enlarged	13 2
The Elements of Jurisprudence. By Thomas Erskine Holland, K.C. Tenth Edition	7 14
The Mystics, Ascetics, and Saints of India. A study of Sadhuism, with an Account of the Yogis, Sanyasis and other strange Hindu Sectarians. By John Campbell Oman. With Illustrations by William Campbell Oman, A.R.I.B.A.	6 9
Cities of India. By G. W. Forrest, C.I.E., ex-Director of Records, Government of India. With Illustrations	4 6

FICTION.

The Diary of a Baby; being a free record of the unconscious thought of Rosalys Yeoldo Smith, aged one year, by Barry Pain	1 2
Tales from the Great City. The Rainy Day, By the Author of "A London Girl" and "Closed Doors."	2 10
An American Girl in India. A Novel. By Sheliand Bradley	2 4
The Beloved Vagabond. By William J. Locke.	2 4

COLONIAL EDITIONS.

Cloth Rs. 2-4; Paper Rs. 1-12.

The Great Skene Mystery. By Bernard Capes.	
The Bay of Lilacs: A Romance from Finland. By Paul Wainsman.	
Father Pink. By Alfred Wilson-Barre. Illustrated.	
The Strange Story of Falconer Thring. By Constance Ralli.	
The Man of Property. By John Galsworthy.	
The Marriage Lease. The Story of a Social Experiment. By Frank Frankfort Moore.	
The Marriage Broker. By Florence Warden.	
A Walking Gentleman. A Novel. By James Prior.	
Carette of Sark. By John Oxenham. With sixteen Illustrations, from photographs of Sark, especially taken for the book.	
The Helpmate. By May Sinclair.	

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoeline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Poli-hed Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Re. 1.
Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY CONCERT,
TOWN HALL.

MISS GAHARJAN
HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO GIVE A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON WEDNESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR
THE "HEDJAZ RAILWAY"
NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The Concert to be given under the instructions of Gazi Ismail Gazi Mahomed, Proprietor, Akhbar-I-Islam, and under the Auspices of Mahomed Haji Sabu, Esq., Goverdhandass Goculdas Tejpal, Esq., J. P., A. F. Soundy, Esq. and the leading Mohomedan, Hindoo, Parsee and European, Communities generally.

Reserved Seats Rs. 10 and 7. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 5. Tickets to be had at Office of AKHBAR-I-ISLAM, Bhendy Bazar and at SOUNDY & CO., Hornby Road, where Plan of the Hall may be seen.

FANCY BAZAAR
AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots, at Princess Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1907, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years :—

Plots No.	Square Yds.	Plots No.	Square Yds.
3	540	40	653
4	540	46	291
13	382	47	310
14	570	59	533
15	570	62	533
39	652	84	553

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at the corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

On MONDAY, the 14th October next, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Owner to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon situate in Church Lane, within the Fort in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1268 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue, under Old No. 1 and New No. 1817 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALDACK and Co., on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas' Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow or the out-houses and stables at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 15th October next, at 5 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Owner to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly sanad and partly free-hold, with the bungalow, out-houses and stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3920 square yards of Sanad land, and 1958 square yards of free-hold land, making altogether 5878 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 3263 and St. No. 18, and by the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 77 and New No. 16389 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Elias Sassoon, on or towards the West by the property of Mr. R. S. Panwalla, on or towards the south by a lane and on or towards the north by the Mount Pleasant Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MacLeod.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BYCULLA PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable landed property at the Corner of Duncan, Bellasis, Ripon and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Treacher and Company, Ld., Mess s. BENNETT & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY the 23rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All the estate and interval of the Vendors in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing an area of 4116 square yards or thereabouts together with the shop show rooms, residential quarters, warehouses and Godowns, standing thereon situate in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay at the Junction of Duncan, Bellasis, Clare and Ripon Roads having a frontage on all the said Roads bounded as follows :—On the north and north-east by Bellasis Junction Road, on the West partly by Duncan Road and partly by the land on which the chawl next hereinafter mentioned stands South (on the Duncan Road side) by a piece of land and a chawl thereon being a low three-storied chawl belonging to Mahomed Ally and Fatmabai Rogay, also on the south in the middle of the property of Mr. Cursondas Velakdass used now as stables and on the side of Bellasis Road by a building of two stories and an Iranis shop which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2515, 2516, 2916, and 2915, New No. 9546 Old Survey Nos. 2766, 2767, 1-2768 and New Survey No. 4126 are registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. F 509, 510, 511 and street Nos. 609, 11, and 13 and are now and have been for many years past in the possession and occupation of the Vendors. The fixtures and fittings are not included in the sale. The tenure of the greater part of the land to be conveyed at times of completion will be quit and ground rent. The remainder is freehold, As to the title intending purchasers are referred to the conditions of sale to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Reasonable Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

POPULAR WORKS ON ASTRONOMY.

	Rs. a.
THE MOON IN MODERN ASTRONOMY. A Summary of twenty years selenographic Work, and a study of Recent Problems. By Philp Fauth. With 66 Illustrations and a frontispiece	8 12
THROUGH THE TELESCOPE. By James Baikie, F. R. H. S. With 23 Full-Page Illustrations from Photographs and 26 smaller figures in the Text.	4 6
THE STORY OF THE HEAVENS. By Sir Robert Ball. With Twenty-four Coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations	7 14
THE STORY OF THE SUN. By Sir Robert Ball. With Eleven full-page Plates and numerous Illustrations	7 8
THE EARTH'S BEGINNING. By Sir Robert Ball. With four coloured Plates and numerous Illustrations	3 12
STAR-LAND. By Sir Robert Ball. With 91 Illustrations and a Rembrandt Frontispiece	7 8
IN THE HIGH HEAVENS. By Sir Robert Ball. Cheap Edition. With Illustrations	3 1
IN STARRY REALMS. By Sir Robert Ball. New Cheap Edition. With Illustrations	3 1
GREAT ASTRONOMERS. By Sir Robert Ball New Cheap Edition. With Illustrations	3 1
ASTRONOMY FOR EVERYBODY. By Prof. S. Newcomb. Cheap Edition. With Illustrations.	3 1
ASTRONOMY WITHOUT A TELESCOPE. A Guide to the Constellation, and Introduction to the Study of the Heavens with the Unassisted Sight. By E. Walter Maunder. Illustrated by Star Maps and Key Diagrams.	4 6
A NEW STAR ATLAS. For the Library, the School, and the Observatory in Twelve Circular Maps (with two Index Plates) with a Letterpress Introduction on the Study of the Stars. Illustrated by several Woodcuts. By Richard A. Proctor	3 12
THE UNIVERSE OF SUNS and other Science Gleanings by R. A. Proctor. New Edition. With Eleven Illustrations	2 10
EASY STAR LESSONS. By R. A. Proctor. New Edition. With numerous Illustrations	2 10
FAMILIAR SCIENCE STUDIES. By R. A. Proctor. New Edition	2 10
THE MOON. Considered as a Planet, A World and a Satellite by James Nasmyth and James Carpenter. With 26 Illustrative Plates of Lunar Objects, Phenomena & Scenery, Diagrams, &c.	4 6
STARS AND TELESCOPES. A Hand-book to Popular Astronomy. By David P. Todd	7 7
THE SUN. By C. A. Young. With numerous Illustrations	3 12
THE STARS. A Study of the Universe by Simon Newcomb	4 8
THE STORY OF ECLIPSES. By C. F. Chambers, Illustrated	0 12
THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ATLAS OF POPULAR ASTRONOMY. Comprising in 22 plates a complete series of Illustrations of the Heavenly Bodies. By Thomas Heath, B. A.	5 10

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA AND OLD COINS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., a collection of old China plates, bowls, cups, jars, vases, flower tubes, miniature vases, powder boxes, etc. and a small collection of old coins consisting of—

1 Old Chandee Gupta, South Indian gold coin.
1 Indo-Cythic gold coin.
1-4 Guinea piece of George III., 1761.
1-2 " " IV.
1 Portugese coin, 1771.
1 Spanish coin, Carolias III, 1761.
1 English East India Co's. Mohur.
1 Alamgir's Mohur.

The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day October, 1907, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following :—

By order of Marwady Tricumchand Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 Diamond ring, 5 Rati.
1 do 6 do.
1 pair ruby ear-ring.
1 pearl and diamond ring.
1 do do hoop-ring.
1 pearl nose ring.

Besides pearl and ruby rings, ear-rings, bracelets, nose rings, packets of brilliant, including one valuable diamond and ruby Kalgie brooch for hats or turbans.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND MILL MACHINERY.

Under instructions from Mr. A. Myer, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th October, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), at the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Gopaldas Thakersey, the undermentioned second-hand machinery—

10 roller cards plate maker.
2 inter machines of 96 spindles Platt make.
1 slubbing machine of 60 spindles Platt make.

The above machinery is now lying in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly, and can be inspected there. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, or Mr. Solomon J. Judah, Solicitor, at 24 Esplanade Road, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within two days from the day of sale at the expense of the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

Auction Sale of Cotton.

Under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Cotton Yard, Colaba on account of the concerned.

52 bales cotton.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. Menesse and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, bags of jowaree, linseed, teelseed, bagging, bags of wheat, poppyseed, boxes of medicine, gram, mustardseed, empty casks, tools, lamp cases, bales F.P. cotton, hemp, cottonseed, sulphur, coir rope, oil tins, Benzoin condemned ropes, condemned sheets, heaps of sweepings grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCK S & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and its still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Byram Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—ARIEL TRICAR, well upholstered, nearly new, 3½ h. p. Minerva Engine. Trials given to likely purchasers. Apply WALTER LANE & CO., 5 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Modi Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steamer and Sail day Companies, Places of interest about the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED AT ONCE a capable and competent MINING ENGINEER, to develope and report on a Mining concession for manganese, copper and lead. Applicants should state qualifications and salary expected and forward copies of testimonials to Box No. 1395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

WANTED, for the "INDIAN AGE," the new Journal for India, alert Press Correspondents all over India. Must be able to supply in good literary form up-to-date information concerning commercial, social and educational affairs.

Send specimen and state terms to THE EDITOR, "THE INDIAN AGE," Hastings House, Norfolk St., London, W. C.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply. —"X. Y. Z." care of this Paper.

LOST,

ON the Cooperage, on Thursday Evening, 26th September, 1907, between Rovers' Tournament Shamiana, the Bandstand, and corner facing Khatau Mansions, a GOLD BANGLE set with seven Gold Coins (one of which is a Papal Coin). Finder will be rewarded. Address "BARBARA," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

COLUMBIA GRAMOPHONE, almost new, including 32 double-sided and 38 single-sided Records, very little used, also Stand. Apply Box No. 1382, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SURVEYORS AND SUB-OVERSERES WANTED.

THREE Temporary SURVEYORS for surveying and preparing projects for new roads, Salaries from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 according to qualifications. Also four Temporary Sub-overseers at Rs. 60, including travelling allowance for employment on new roads under construction.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to the Executive Engineer, East Khandesh, District, Dhulia,

D. W. HERBERT,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.

A. FREDOON & CO.,

GENT'S TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS,

Suits made within Shortest notice.

STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages, (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security, Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

Save time, trouble, money, and temper, by sending all your orders and commissions to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY (over Crawford & Co.)

OUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Honkow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Colombo.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Delhi.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Madras.	Bourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo (Pasak).	Manilla.	Kobe.
Rawalpindi (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and Bills received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September 27.*] [BOMBAY, *September 28.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	82 1/4	un	chgd
2 do.	Rentes ...	94	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99		1/8
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	64 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	...	31 3/16	1/16	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	31 3/8	1/16	
Do. in New York	...	67 1/2	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·13		1/2
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·46		1/4
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·85 2/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4 1/2	since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills,		3 7/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,		4 1/4	un	chgd
Do.	6 months' sight			
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/8	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day	Loans ...	3 3/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market	Loans	3 1/2	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 29/32d. unchgd
Bills on Bombay ... ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	...	£ 140,000
Gold to Bombay	...	£ 70,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Dull
Futures	...	Steady
East Indian	...	Dull
Manchester	...	Steady
Total Sales	...	5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		500 „
Imports	...	12,000 „
Mid-Americans	...	6·30—06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...		10 1/8—1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·01	5·96	5·92	5·90
—12	—12	—12	—12

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·90	5·91	5·92	5·92	5·91
—12	—12	—12	—12	—12

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports...	...	39,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	45,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000 „
Do. to Continent	...	20,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·80 —10		

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·92 —01 } Declined early owing to weak cables and partially advanced later through bull support and short covering.

Futures—Month of March, 11·12 —05

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 1/2 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct 11·07 +08
Do do Dec. 11·00 unchanged.
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

		Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...		215,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	59,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...		49,000
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports	...	445,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...	133,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	...	...	d. 6
F. G. Broach	...	...	d. 5
Good Broach	...	...	d. 5
Fine Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4
F. G. Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4
Good Bhownagger	...	...	d. 4
Fine Oomras	...	...	d. 5
F. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 4
Good Oomras	...	...	d. 4
Good M. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 4
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	...	d. 5
Fine Belatti	...	...	d. 4
Good Belatti	...	...	d. 4
Fine Bengals	...	...	d. 3
F. G. Bengals	...	...	d. 3
Good Bengals	...	...	d. 3
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...		...	d. 5
Good Khandeish	...	...	d. 4
F. G. Khandeish	...	...	d. 4

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 3/32d. Sellers.
Months—Oct.-Nov.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—5 1/32d. nominal.
Months—Sept.-Oct.
Fair Cocondadas C.I.F.—4 3/32d.
Months—Oct.-Nov.
Cocconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—Oct.-Nov.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—38 5/8 New Terms, Sept.-Oct.—London —Done Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 54— April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85o/o ex-ship 52½ April May—H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 50½ April-May—Antwerp—Sellers —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½ Sept.-Oct. Dunkirk —Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet, but Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 4 1/32d. Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... ...	£ 83
Yellow Metal	... ...	£ 7 9/16

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Liverpool.		£ 0 13 7 1/2
Bar Iron :—		
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp		£ 6 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool		£ 12 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp net		£ 6 8 9

ARRIVALS :—
"Linden Hall," "Umgeni," "Morocco."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Sovs ..	90,000	Port Said	Arabia	Mercantile Bank do
1 Box Sovs	75,000	Alexandria	do	
2 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovs	38,400 / 67,500	London	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,401	Marseilles	do	B Castoorchand & Co
3 Boxes Gold Bullions Sovs	1,16,900	London	do	Bank of Bombay
2 Bundles Rs....	2,000	O Mandvie	Linga	MackMackenzie and Co
627 Bars Silver..	10,67,815	London	Arabia	Yokohama Bank National Bank
65 Bars Silver ..	1,49,730	do	do	Mercantile Bank
476 Bars Silver	11,17,857	do	do	Hongkong Bank
1140 Bars Silver	27,33,484	do	do	Comptoir National
2 Boxes Gold Coins	37,132	Marseilles	do	Bank of Bombay
228 Bars Silver..	5,18,563	London	do	David Sassoon & Co Ld
63 Bars Silver ..	1,46,163	do	Peninsular	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [28TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
The market is very firm, as a result of the decreases in the Presidency Banks' balances and the rise of the Bank of Bengal rate to 5 per cent. and of the Bank of Bombay to 4 per cent.

Exchange :—
Being mail day, little or no business was done, the market opening and closing steady for T. T. 1s. 4-1-32d., Demand 1s. 4-1-16d., and credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4-9-32d. Far Eastern rates are unchanged and steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... ...	1s 4 1/32d.
Demand Draft	... ...	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... ...	1s 4 1/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France...		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks....		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	...	163 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	...	224 1/2

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 96-15 for both Ready and Settlement, with practically no business passing and closed at 96-14. Calcutta rates were reported to be Ready at 97 and for delivery in a month at 96-14.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96·14
1st Settlement (to-day)	...	„ 96 14
2nd Settlement (31st October)...		„ 96·12

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London has advanced a sixteenth, both ready and forward, the rates reported being 31 3-16d. and 31 3-8d., respectively, with the New York rate are eighth up at 67¼. The local market is however, unaffected by the rise in London and New York, the opening rate for October being 79-9 and for November 79-12 and though a fair amount of business is reported in the bazaar, the rates declined during the day by two annas both ways to 79-7 and 79-10. Bar gold also shows a sympathetic decline.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	5	6
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	79	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	7	0
Ditto 2nd „	79	9	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market is steadier owing to the continued absence of rain in the cotton growing districts. Prices are quoted about Rs. 2 per candy higher, There is little or no enquiry from exporters for new crop and in the bazaar account business is slack, as the uncertainty regarding the ont-turn of the Indian crop makes speculators nervous of operating either way.

In ready cotton a small business has been done by mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach.....	279/80	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	265/66	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.....	238	Jan. 08
„ „ Damangaum-Pulgaum	230/31	„
„ „ Khangaum-Akola ...	221/22	„
„ „ Amraoti	231/22	„
„ „ Muttia	209/10	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	202	„
Fine M. G. „	212	„
„ „ Bengals	207	„
„ „ „	209	Dec. 07
„ „ „	211/12	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	190	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	4,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	6,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·06	6·01	5·96	5·95	5 91
+05	+05	+04	+05	+04

Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	May-June.
5·95	5·97	5·97	5·97
+04	+05	+ 05	+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	7 13 0	B. T.
December	„	8 7 0	R. T.
New Crop. April-May...	„	8 3 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing as good quality is scarce.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	...	Rs. 9 9 0	
Yellow Guzerat ...		„ 10 7 0	

Gingellyseed :—
The market is firm owing to the absence of rain. Few sellers. Quotations are :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	...	„ 56	0 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c.	...	„ 55	0 0	„
Black Kutni	...	„ 47	0 0	„

Poppyseed :— Rs. 11 10 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :— Rs. 38 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 21 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	5 10	0 October
New White Delhi.	„	5 7	0 Apl.-May

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay		1,360
India		64
Indian Specie Bank ...		49
Mills :—		
Century		1,685
David		435
Empress		435
Howard and Bullough ...		575
Kohinoor...		740
Maneckji Petit		3,382 1/2
Standard...		1,250
Textile		1,185
Presses :—		
Breul's Cawnpore		200
Hingoli		132 1/2
New Mofussil		630
Volkart's United		1,100
Miscellaneous :—		
Alcock Ashdown and Co....		330
Bombay Burmah...		8,425
Badham Pile and Co.		128
Bombay Flour Mill		950
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.		275
Colaba Land and Mill		1,037 1/2
Delhi Flour Mill		157
Marcks and Co		124
Treacher and Co		562 1/2
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej		562 1/2
Amritsar-Patti		111
Tapti-Valley		422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday :—

Cotton	637	bales.
Wheat	9,336	cwts.
Linseed	1,622	„
Rapeseed	1,631	„
Gingellyseed	1,166	„
Poppyseed	435	„
Groundnuts	31	„
Castorseed	3,871	„
Rice	3,659	„
Myrabollams	Nil.	„
Cottonseed	2,323	„
Mowrasced	4,046	„
Gram	1,134	„
Joowar	104	„
Maize	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September 28.*] [BOMBAY, *September 29.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	82 1/8		1/8
2 do.	Rentes	94	un	chgd
2½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 3/16		3/16
3½ do.	Govt. Securities...	64 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	.....	31 1/8		1/16
Do. do.	2 months' hence	31 5/16		1/16
Do. in New York	.....	67 3/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris		25·12		·01
Do. do. do.	Berlin	20·46	un	chgd
Do. do. do.	New York	4·85 1/4		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate		4½ p. c.	since	15Aug
Do. Short London Bills,				
Do.	2 months' sight ...	mutilated		
Do. Indian Bank Bills,				
Do.	6 months' sight ...	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills		4 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills		4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans		3 5/8	1/4	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...		3 1/2		un chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £700,000 for Egypt.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 1/32d.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

REICH—September 15, at Fyzabad (Oudh), the wife of H. Maxwell Reich, U. P. Police, of a son (still-born).
ROWLAND—September 16, at Simla, the wife of A. Rowland, D. F. W., of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 5-18m., 4-32s. Low water, 0-21m., 11-13s.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-15 p. m.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, 12 Hummum Street, 2-45 p.m.

Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, 4 p.m.

St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p. m.

Bombay Philharmonic Society, general meeting, Town Hall, 6 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, October 1.—St. Mary's Boys' Annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water, 7-25m., 6-33s. Low water, 1-49s.

Wednesday, October 2.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 8-45 m., 8-24s.; Low water, 1-2m., 2-40s.

Thursday, October 3.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 29m.; Sun sets, 6h. 27m; High water, 9-31m., 9-9s.; Low water, 2-7m., 3-15s.

Friday, October 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-48s.; Low water, 2-57m., 3-47s.

Saturday, October 5.—Globe Manufacturing Company, Remington Buildings, Apollo Street, 3 p.m. B. L. H., Annual Corps dinner, Gymkhana Pavilion, 8-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 30m.; Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 10-15m., 10-25s.; Low water, 3-39m., 4-11s.

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to Friday last amounted to 186 inches and 85 cents.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.—A telegram has been received to the effect that there has been a change for the worse in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's condition, and that the arrangements for his return to Bombay have had to be altered in consequence.

PRESENTATION TO A PARSI CRICKTER.—Mr. Dinshaw Maneckji Pavri has been presented with a silver cup by the Liberal Cricket Club (Esplanade) for his magnificent score of 57 runs in the recent Presidency match.

PRINCIPAL OF ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Princip l Sharpe, of the Elphinstone College, being about to proceed on a visit to Bijapur to-day, the students of the College held a meeting in his honour on Saturday and presented him with garlands and bouquets of flowers. It is said that the Principal intends to proceed on leave to England in January next, and may retire at the end of the period of leave.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p m., to-day :—

March.....	H M ..... Myddleton
Overture.....	Les Deux Magots..... Bouillon
Valse	Bleue ..... Margis
Selection.....	The Rat and the Girl.... Caryll
Indian Intermezzo	...Kamona ..... Johnson
An Oriental Scene	...A Dervish Chorus ..... Sebek
Valse	Pikante Blatter ..... Czibulka
Galop	Kosakenritt ..... Millocker

FROM THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.—In the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, on Saturday evening, Mr. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Tukaram Yesu, (36), a lamplighter of five years' standing on the G. I. P. Railway Company's Chinchpoogly station. When crossing the line in the morning, this unfortunate man managed to avoid successfully the impact from one train, but in attempting to dodge another, he was knocked down, and he received fatal injuries. He was brought down in the train and conveyed to the Hospital, where he died within five minutes of his admission. A verdit of accidental death was returned.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—In aid of the Girls' Firendly Society a fancy bazar was held on Saturday last at the Cathedral Girls' School. The things exposed for sale were laid out in the central Hall of the school which was artistically decorated for the occasion and by the great diligence and attention shown by the ladies in charge of the sale, a considerable portion of the goods was sold off. The Indian sweetmeats was specially sought for by the little girls who seemed to have very much liked it. Fancy needle work, embroidery and other articles were actually worth the amount paid for. The aim of the Society was to help girls having to earn their own living away from their relations to lead good and useful lives. The promoters of the Society deserve to be congratulated on the very excellent arrangements made for the occasion.

NEW NATIVE CIVILIANS.—According to telegrams received in Bombay, Mr. Ardasir Rustomjee Dalal has passed second in the final examination for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Dalal passed the Matriculation Examination in 1900 from the Fort High School and having joined the Elphinstone College obtained his B. A. degree in the first class in 1904. He was also appointed a Fellow of the College. He subsequently obtained the Tata scholarship and proceeded to England to compete for the Civil Service, in which he has been successful. Mr. Dhanjibai Dayabhoy Nanavati has also passed the examination and stands 19 on the list of successful candidates. Mr. Nanavati is a younger son of Dayabhai, Accountant General in the Baroda State, and a brother of Mr. Hiralal, solicitor of the High Court. He obtained his B. A. degree in 1904.

Mr. Dhanjibhai Nanavati has also passed the examination and stands 19 on the list of successful candidates. Mr. Nanavati is a younger son of Dayabhai, Accountant General in the Baroda State, and a brother of Mr. Hiralal, solicitor of the High Court. He obtained his

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chas. Alexis and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

JUDGE AND JURY DIFFER.

Acquitted of a Charge of Murder.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, have disposed of a reference made in the case of Lahu, *alias* Dundya Navsu Bote, who was tried before Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury, for murder. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; but the Sessions Judge was of opinion that the offence had not been brought home to the accused, and that he should be found not guilty. Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. De Souza, in making the reference, said shortly after daybreak on the 22nd June last, the corpse of one Fulibai, aged about 25 years, wife of Arjun Shivlal Marwadi of Kasara, was found lying in the water under a culvert on the Bombay-Agra road. The face was covered with the skirt. Her husband had the corpse carried up to the road, and at the inquest it was found that there were seven incised wounds on her head, on her temple, on the neck and on the shoulder. The wounds were all ugly cuts, and in the opinion of the medical officer, any one of five out of the seven wounds was sufficient by itself to cause instantaneous death. The motive for the crime was said to have been that the accused, who was indebted to the husband of the deceased, and had passed to him a bond on the 6th September, 1905, for a sum of Rs. 38-8-0, resented the constant dunning to which he was subjected. On one occasion when bard pressed by complainant's men, the accused at first refused and eventually paid up Rs. 20-8-0 at the intercession of one Kanu, a schoolmaster, adding, however, a threat that he would be revenged on the Marwadi before the year was out. The accused was said to have repeated the threat on another occasion; and the suggestion was that the accused murdered the complainant's wife in execution of the threat given in the month of September, 1906. The school master denied that the accused had used the threat imputed to him. Some evidence was called by the prosecution to show that the accused was hovering about in the village, meditating vengeance on the complainant, and when he was baulked in his plan, diverting his wrath against his unfortunate wife. For the defence, it was contended that this evidence was entirely concocted. Two witnesses were called for the prosecution to depose to the subsequent movements of the accused. The Sessions Judge told the jury to give their most careful attention to the evidence of these witnesses, as upon the truth or falsity of their story hinged the entire case for the prosecution. The most important test to determine the credibility of the two witnesses, said the Sessions Judge, was to be sought in their conduct immediately following the discovery of the murder; and in this test, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, they failed. The defence pleader argued that the case against the accused must have originated in a mere suspicion on the part of the complainant, to which an attempt was subsequently made to give concrete shape by suborning the two witnesses referred to and others.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder. The Sessions Judge said he was unable to accept the verdict, and that he must make a reference to the High Court. He made the reference, he said, with no little diffidence. He was aware that the law has constituted the jury alone the judges of fact, but he strongly felt that, in this case, the jury had entirely misappreciated the evidence, and if he accepted their verdict, there would be a serious miscarriage of justice. As he pointed out in his charge to the jury, the prosecution case must stand or

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1907.

THE ARBUTHNOT CASE.

EIGHTEEN months' rigorous imprisonment! What does it mean? To the old offender or to one of the criminal classes, but little. To Sir George Arbuthnot, head of one of the oldest and proudest firms in India now laid low, recipient of almost every honour that may be bestowed upon the Englishman of commerce in India, cultured gentleman accustomed to the manners and luxury of the best society,—who may fathom the depths of misery and utter darkness it must mean for him? Had the Chief Justice of Madras sentenced Sir George to as many years as he has sentenced him to months, it could scarce, we imagine, have added to the bitterness and humiliation of his position. Sir George Arbuthnot stands on an altogether different footing from those bubble-promoting financiers of the type of Jabez Balfour and Whitaker Wright. Arbuthnot and Co. was no mushroom concern, it was a solid edifice grown rotten with the passing of years and the development of a new era of competition and commerce. Sir George Arbuthnot was, before his fall, perhaps the last representative of the type of merchant prince, once so common in India, now altogether defunct. Now he is only Number something or other in an Indian Jail. The waters of the great whirlpool have closed over his head and he is no more. This world is full of strange contrasts, so strange sometimes as almost to arrest thought. Sir George Arbuthnot two years ago and Sir George Arbuthnot to-day,—what contrast more striking or more terrible could there be? He has been sentenced, and the obvious part of his punishment lies before him, but what hours of misery and despair, of fear and anguish, must he not have passed through during these last years, that is if the verdict be correct. We cannot help thinking that the knowledge that there was no longer any need for concealment, for scheming, for juggling with accounts, the certainty that the worst was touched, must in its own peculiar way be somewhat of a relief. We cannot help feeling that possibly this terrible downfall is largely due to the not unnatural willingness to admit defeat, to confess that the house of Arbuthnot and Co. was a failure, and, to the strange hope that pervades so many human beings, that things in some mysterious way will right themselves.

So much for the human aspect of the question; it remains to say a few words about its legal side. One is hampered very much in this point of view by the extremely inadequate and badly selected reports of the case published in Madras. Much has been made of trumpery points of objection raised by the very able counsel for the defence. We have had a good deal about that gentleman's criticism of the method of conducting the prosecution, a criticism apparently by no means undeserved. Speaking, subject to contradiction, we believe no shareholder or debenture-holder in Industrials was an active supporter of the prosecution. Also in a case of such magnitude, it was surely a very feeble thing for the prosecution to bring a charge, which they had to abandon almost as soon as it was mentioned. Then, again, the fact that Sir George's admissions in the Insolvency proceedings were almost the principal evidence against him in the criminal trial, is most noteworthy. Had Sir George cared at the time of making these admissions to take advantage of the protection afforded him by law, not one of them could have been used against him by the prosecution. The Chief Justice seems to have been most fair to the accused in his summing up on this point, but that does not cause us to wonder any the less at the Quixotic folly that refused to accept the protection offered by law for such incriminating statements. It looks like the act of a lunatic, or of an innocent man. Apparently, also, there was a good deal of conflict between the accountants in the case, but we all know that figures can be made to prove anything. What strikes us as strange is that the accused did not apply for a transfer of his case away from Madras. Feeling in Madras ran very high indeed against Arbuthnot and Co. after the Insolvency. We say this without any desire to question the impartiality and fairness of the jury who found Sir George guilty. But we cannot help feeling that a calmer and more judicial trial might have been had in either Bombay or Calcutta. Still the jury who had heard all the evidence, were unanimous in their verdict and there seems no reason to doubt its correctness. And so closes a trial of almost historical importance and, while we trust that its lessons may be far-reaching and eloquent, we also hope that the page may be turned over and that British commercial prestige may speedily recover from so very serious a blow.

COURT-FOOLS IN THE EAST. In a very interesting article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Miss Ida Taylor treats of the "Professional Fools," who were once an institution at every Royal Court in Europe and also in many households of princes and rich people. These court-fools and jesters were very popular with their masters who as a rule showed great regard for these persons even after their death. Some kings testified their gratitude towards the man who had made them laugh whilst alive, by erecting splendid tombs over their dead remains. John the Good, King of France, was so well pleased with his court jester, Arcimalle, that he presented him with a rich *chapelle* of ermine covered with a rose bush, with stem of gold, of cypress, and leaves of wrought gold. Some Kings fell ill with melancholy, when their favourite jesters died, and were disconsolate. An instance of this which, however, is not given by Miss Taylor, whose article would have been much more interesting had she included the jesters of Oriental Courts in her purview, is that of Birbal, a well known jester at the Court of Akbar. Birbal so pleased Akbar by his jests and ready wit, that he made him a Raja and gave him the military rank of a commander of 5,000 soldiers. This rank rather suited him ill as he was a Brahmin, not given to fighting. He, however, as befitting his newly acquired rank, was sent on an expedition against the Yusufzai Afghans who killed him. This made Akbar very unhappy, and he was for a long time inconsolable for the loss of his favourite jester and wit. As his dead body was never found, a rumour spread that he was still alive as a prisoner among the Yusufzais. Akbar eagerly hugged this rumour and encouraged it, so much that afterwards an imposter appeared under the name of Birbal. The Emperor invited him to the Court; but before this imposter could reach it he died. Akbar went into mourning again as for a valued friend. But Birbal deserved all this imperial regard for him, as he was not an ordinary buffoon but a real wit, who has become immortal amongst the people of India. He excelled in ready wit, and examples of this are very widely known everywhere in this country. So much is this the case that nearly all such wit passes under his name, though as a matter of fact, some of it is not his. But, with the people, Birbal's name is a synonym for wit, and they attribute all witty sayings to him.

Another famous Eastern jester was Bahalul who resided at the Court of the well known Caliph who figures in the Arabian Nights, Haroon-al-Rashid. Though he is not mentioned in the Arabian Nights, other Arabic writers have preserved his sayings and doings. Like all court jesters, he was permitted to take great liberties, not only with the courtiers, but with the Caliph himself whom he told many unpalatable truths in a witty form. One day he was discovered seated on the Caliph's throne, for which he got a whipping, whereupon he said to his master: "I sat in this seat for only half an hour, and have been whipped for doing so; what then do you deserve who sit in it every day?" The Caliph was so pleased with this witty remark, that he gave Bahalul a bag of gold pieces—a very fair recompense for the slight whipping that he had got. Another instance of his wit is somewhat caustic. The Caliph one day expressed a wish to him that he would procure a list of all the fools in Bagdad. That would be difficult, replied the jester, "but if you desire to know all the wise men the list may be prepared easily and quickly enough." This jest found its way in various modified forms to Europe, and is met with in the English jest books of the sixteenth century. A generous jester at the Court of a Rajah in the South of India was Ramakristna, whose jests in the Tamil language, have been translated into English in a little-known book published at Madras in 1839. He is very witty, and not so coarse as some of his brethren. When once the Raja got angry and commanded him never to show his face in the royal presence again, he entered the Court with a large pot over his head reaching the shoulders. This is certainly a better jest than that similar one attributed to the English court jester Scogin, who, when threatened in the same way, entered the royal presence walking backwards so as not to show his face to the King. Miss Ida Taylor would have done well to refer to this book of Ramkristna's jests, as also to the book containing the witty sayings of Birbal. An article on Oriental Court fools and their policy would furnish excellent reading, and we hope Miss Taylor, or someone else equipped with the requisite materials, will one day write it.

BRITISH TRADE IN AUGUST. The most noteworthy point of the August trade returns at Home is the increasing growth of exports. We are becoming accustomed to increases on both sides of the balance sheet, but the increase in exports is month by month in greater proportion than that of imports,—the most satisfactory feature of the year's trade. In July the recorded increase in the value of imports as against the corresponding month last year was £3,605,505 or 7·4 per cent. In August the increase was £407,448 or 0·8 per cent over the figure last year. Against this is the entirely gratifying increase of £7,009,369 or 20 per cent in the exports in July, and £3,862,430 or 11·5 per cent in the exports in August. The increase in the re-exports of foreign and colonial produce for July was £1,328,966, or nearly 22 per cent, while the increase for August is £443,061, or 6·4 per cent. Thus, while the rate of increase has contracted all round during the last month, this relative contraction is far greater in the imports of foreign and colonial merchandise than in the re-exports thereof, or in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, while the actual increase in the valuation of the latter is much greater in amount than in the movements of foreign and colonial commodities either way. The nature of the summer at Home is reflected in the imports, for the increase is largely represented in the value of cereals and meat. These two have increased to the extent of nearly a million sterling. The aggregate imports of wheat and flour show a distinct decrease in quantity, especially from Russia, the Argentine and India, but the supplies from the United States and Canada show considerable increases. But the greatest increase in grain is in the quantity of maize from Russia, Ryumamia and the United States, which have taken the place of the Argentine which now sends a greater quantity of meat. The other two chief increases are in oil and cotton, both unmanufactured articles.

There is an increase in the value of the exports of British and Irish produce of the food and drink group almost equal to the net increase of the imports of foreign and colonial commodities of the same group, though, of course, the aggregate value of the exports of this group bears no comparison with that of the analogous imports. The exports of raw materials produced in the United Kingdom show a gain of £1,086,618, of which £927,627 is the increase in the declared value of the exports of coal, representing some increase of quantity as well as higher prices. The gain under the head of manufactures for the month is £2,206,992, to which cotton yarns and fabrics have contributed by a gain of upwards of half-a-million sterling, yarns and fabrics of other textile materials shewing a gain of upwards of £400,000. The other leading items showing expansion are iron and steel and manufactures thereof, machinery, new ships, chemicals, and the miscellaneous group, the demand for the last named having apparently been noticeably healthy. Gold receipts showed a decease and exports an increase as compared with the previous year. The receipts from the producing countries expanded from South Africa but show a further decline from India as well as from Australia and, though West Africa has continued to increase its small yield, Russia and Canada were absent from the list, and the United States, though not taking gold, transmitted only an insignificant supply to London. From no other quarter has a large financial remittance of gold been received. The return flow from Egypt has been very small, and not liberal from South America. On the other hand the drain to India has again been copious, and nearly a million sterling has been taken by Germany. The total of the gold exports for the month is £1,744,244, as against a total of £3,979,945 imported, so that apparently £2,235,701 has been added to the supply left in the country for all the purposes for which gold is used. Up to the present, this year the imports valued at £31,138,757, show an excess of £9,634,870 over the exports, and against this is a distinct decrease in the receipts of silver.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DANGEROUS ANIMALS. Those who bemoan that there is little shikar left for the ordinary man in India will be interested to hear that during 1906 there were as many as 2,084 persons killed by wild animals. Of course, many of them by insignificant game, wolves accounting for a large number of the victims, but in the Ganjam district of Madras a large share of the 82 victims are believed to have been killed by tigers, while the big striped cat killed more people than in the preceding year in Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma and Madras generally. In Bengal the number of deaths caused by elephants doubled, numbering eighteen, of which seven occurred at Darjeeling and four in Cuttack. The Government of Bengal has approved a form of license and agreement for the capture of wild elephants in the former district, and a proposal was made by the Magistrate of Cuttack for the organisation of a khedda in Dhenkaval, Keonjhur and Sukinda. Deaths from tigers decreased by almost one hundred in Bengal, but the heavy mortality from snake bite continues. It seems likely to become heavier in Burma, for the bites are mostly received from Russell's vipers in the paddy fields and the large tracts of snake-infected land which are being gradually opened up. In 1906 there were 22,854 persons who died from snake-bite as against 21,797 in 1905. The cause of the increase is believed to be due to heavy floods in Bengal which drove snakes to take shelter in houses and homestead lands, especially in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saran and Puri. Fewer cattle were destroyed than in the previous year, the number being 86,467, while the number of cattle killed by snakes was 8,099. The number of wild animals reported to have been killed during the year was 15,856 against 16,834 in 1905. Fewer leopards and bears were destroyed, but wolves were killed in much larger numbers, especially in the United Provinces. The rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals amounted to Rs. 1,21,529 as against Rs. 1,27,665 in 1905. The total number of snakes killed fell from 64,117 in 1905 to 60,547 in 1906, and the amount of rewards paid for their destruction from Rs. 2,676 to Rs. 2,639.

THE Florio and Rubattino s.s. "Levanzo" from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 28th instant.

NAWAB Mohsin ul-Mulk had a private interview on Saturday with His Excellency the Viceroy.

FRENCH Mail Steamer "Ahmand Behic" from Australia and B. I., "Derbyshire" from Rangoon arrived at Colombo yesterday.

GERMAN mail steamer "Roon" from London and "M. M. Tourane" from China arrived on the 28th instant at Colombo German mail steamer "Seydlitz" from Australia also arrived at Colombo yesterday.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Marmora" were :—General B. Duff, Lady Duff, the Hon. T. Finney, C. I. E., and the Hon Mr. and Mrs. Hose.

The Amir left Maimana on the 4th inst and reached Saripar on the 9th. He was to continue his march the following day towards Mazar-i-Sheriff where he is likely to arrive about the 20th instant unless delayed upon the way.

THE services of Mr. A. Chatterton have been replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, on the completion of his Special Duty in the United Provinces.

A CABLE from New Zealand states that Webb has a deposit of £1,000 lodged by Trossider to row for £500 a-side and the Sculling Championship of the World. Webb, the present holder of the Sculling Championship, won 20 races out of 28 starts as an amateur.

THE treatment accorded to Leakat Hossein, Goffoor and Babu Durgacharan Sanyal by the police having handcuffed them, has aroused great indignation throughout the town, says a correspondent from Rangpur to the "Bengalee." Such indignities offered to under-trial prisoners is regarded as a great blot upon the criminal administration of the country.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Yokohama to the "New York Herald," a party of Japanese explorers from Formosa has raised the Japanese flag over a small island "immediately adjoining the Philippines." The Japanese, according to the despatch, insist that the island does not belong to the Philippines because it is north of the 20th parallel. The island, which was called Protus, or Pratas, by old geographers, is uninhabited.

THE Financial *Times* says: In the last twenty years both Italy and France have gained ground in India to a certain extent at the expense of the United Kingdom, whose share of Indian trade was nine-tenths in 1886 and has now fallen to seven-tenths. According to our Consul-General at Naples the rise in Italian trade began in 1900, but the amount is still comparatively insignificant, the total last year being only £1,300,000. The greatest increase has been in textiles of cotton and silk. When one remembers the hymnal reference to India's coral strand, it comes rather as a surprise to learn that the leading place in Italian exports is held by coral, but one is reminded that the red coral of commerce is brought chiefly from the Mediterranean. The trade is an important one, but of late years has shown a considerable falling off owing to Japanese competition.

THE Paris *Figaro* announces that experiments will shortly be conducted at Toulon with a new turbine torpedo of greater speed than any at present existing, capable of travelling a distance of over 2,200 yards, and of carrying a much larger charge of explosives than any torpedo now in use. There is, as yet, no confirmation of the rumour that the invention is the result of the cogitations of a Delegate as to the best way of enlivening the boredom of the Hague Conference.

BACKWATERS unstirred by the spread of education are occasionally revealed in the Metropolitan Police-courts, writes the "Daily Graphic." An example was supplied at Marylebone on Sept. 9 in the case of the woman who, bursting into tears, explained that her boy was going away "to be murdered by the blacks." It transpired that he was going with his regiment to India. To meet with ignorance of this kind in these days is a little surprising. One had supposed that such beliefs as that all Frenchmen subsist entirely upon frogs, that the inhabitants of Australia walk about on their heads, and that every dark-skinned native is necessarily a cannibal, had died long ago. Apparently it is not so. They can scarcely be entertained by the rising generation but in certain persons of mature age they appear to die hard. In a milder degree, however, they are prevalent enough among many who have received the benefits of education. These may not believe that India swarms with murderous "blacks," but they possess but the slightest notion of life in lands other than their own, and have the profoundest ignorance of conditions in our Colonies and dependencies. Education must progress for many more years before this kind of "insularity" is finally removed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN FRANCE.

Situation in Morocco.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, SEPTEMBER 14.

The movement in France for the enforcement of capital punishment, to which I have alluded in previous letters, continues to gain ground. In fact the question has become a burning one, owing to the reign of terror maintained in certain cities by the Apaches or Hooligans. Nor are these the only malefactors to profit by the nauseous sentimentality with which the law is applied, or rather evaded by the radical-republican, semi-socialist régime which governs France. Toleration is extended not only to the ruffians who rob and murder citizens in public thoroughfares, but also to the perpetrators of atrocious crimes against young girls and women. The case of the man Soleillard who was condemned to death several months ago for the outrage and murder of a little girl is still pending, and it is believed that President Faillieres has practically decided upon reprieving him. This man expresses confidence in having his sentence commuted by the President, in which case he would probably be transported to New Caledonia where, as he says, he would be able to secure a comfortable home and put by money. Numbers of petitions against a reprieve have been addressed to the President by jurors and also by women, the latter declaring that their children will not be safe if such monsters were allowed to escape death, the only fitting punishment for their crimes.

The police at Marseilles very badly needs reorganising, and it is to be hoped that the French Chamber may able to spare some attention from party strife to this urgent question. A number of hooligans arrested at Marseilles have been found armed with revolvers and daggers.

Much of the agitation in France against capital punishment is believed to have been due to the scandals of public executions as they used to be conducted in France, but it would be easy to obviate that by having executions conducted within the prison walls removed from the public gaze as in England.

THE ANTWERP STRIKE RIOTS.

Matters at Antwerp in connection with the strike of Dockers in that port have quieted somewhat since last week probably because many of the English labourers imported by the shipowners to break the strike have refused to continue working and are going home. Regard for their own personal safety, threatened so violently as they are by the strikers, no doubt influences them much more than the stigma of "blackleg" and the reproach of false comrade levelled at them by the Socialists and trade-unionists.

Great Britain and Germany have made representations to the Belgian Government asking that measures should be taken to protect their subjects working in the Antwerp docks against the violence of the strikers.

The incendiary fires of timber stacks, warehouses, etc. on the Antwerp quays did damage to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds. There appears to be some hope of an arrangement being arrived at between the shipping federation and the strikers, but if matters take a fresh turn for the worse the government will be compelled to employ a strong military force to restore order and prevent a repetition of past excesses on the part of the strikers. As usually occurs in these continental strikes, professional anarchists and Socialist agitators from the outside do their utmost to inflame matters and prevent reconciliation between masters and men.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

M. Juares the French Socialist leader has finished where it was always supposed he would, by adopting the extreme anti-militarist doctrines of his colleague M. Herve. It was hoped that M. Juares was not prepared to go so far as M. Herve on the anti-national, anti-patriotic line adopted by the latter, but there is now not a pin to choose between them. It can only be hoped for the sake of France and her place among the nations that these extremists will not succeed in converting (or perverting) the French people at large to their ideas. At present we find M. Juares in his organ, *Humanite*, bitterly attacking the government on the Moroccan question, just when the difficulties of the situation, not only in Morocco itself but in connection with the ambiguous and disquieting attitude of Germany towards France in this question, gives grave cause for anxiety. M. Juares imperiously demands the immediate convocation of the French Chamber. The ministry are not likely to oblige him, for if they did it is far from improbable that the position of the Cabinet might be seriously imperilled.

M. Clemenceau the maker and unmaker of so many French Ministers who was the main cause of the late M. Jules Ferry's downfall after the French defeat at Langson in the Tonquin Campaign now finds himself very much in the position of the statesman whom he so mercilessly attacked. It is true that the present Premier has not to face the odium of any military disaster in Morocco, such as befall the French in Tonquin, but the position of affairs in Morocco in nevertheless a dangerous and disquieting one for France. Indeed it may well be asked "Que diable allait elle faire dans cette galere?" considering that she did not start with anything like a free hand. Some of the Powers, including Great Britain I fear, appear to be inclined to urge her on while Germany's tone is one of grudging condonation of the bombardment and occupation of Casablanca coupled with admonition that this is not to be admitted as a precedent necessarily justifying military occupation of the coast towns and still less the despatch of an army corps into the interior. We continue to hear of the imminent departure of Sultan Aziz from Fez for Rabat where it is important that he should show himself. Rabat, moreover, is an important strategic point, the key in fact of both North and South Morocco, the holder of which would occupy a very strong position. But Abdul Aziz apparently has not yet budged from Fez. Even supposing him to have troops enough to make a decisive move which would have the effect of "drawing" his rival Mulai Hafid, he has no money or not nearly enough to pay and provision them.

The Sultan's Viziers at Fez are indisposed to any exertion,—one account describes them as cowards—and their sole thought up to the present appears to have been to secrete their money and valuables in view of coming trouble.

The French have decided to allow the Custom House at Mazagan to deliver to Mulai Hafid's agents the arms and ammunition consigned to that place for him. The arms, however, are all of obsolete pattern and the ammunition 1,700,000 cartridges does not fit them.

No news of Sir H. Maclean has been received for the last twelve days. This is probably due to the absence of Raisuli who has gone to Shesh-uan (74 miles N. N. W. of Fez) to gather followers and supplies and to obtain funds.

Raisuli, after coquetting to a certain extent with German influences, seems to have reverted to his original intention of looking to Great Britain to obtain acceptance of his terms for the release of Kaid Maclean and to guarantee the fulfilment of any compact entered into with him. His conditions are now stated to be: 1. British protection for himself, 2. his appointment as Basha of the district from Tetuan to Larraiche, 3. a money indemnity—probably of considerable amount. Unless something very unfortunate should befall this personage he will become an increasingly important factor in Moroccan affairs. He is one of those disturbing gentry who reappear more menacingly than ever just when the people whom he so much inconveniences suppose that they have heard the last of him.

The details that have been received of the French reconnaissance of Sept. 3, and the severe fighting which followed show that it was a very near thing for the French at certain moments. The heroism of the troops, and notably of the Foreign Legion whose gallant commander was killed in action, alone saved the day. That the fighting lasted for eight hours continuously, sufficiently proves the determination of the enemy whose bold attempt to surround the French and cut them up before they got back to their camp, very nearly succeeded. That the French have certainly not lauded more than fifteen pieces of artillery, and despite the reinforcements received by General Drude, the latter can still do no more than hold his own, although able to advance his lines a few miles further from the town of Casablanca. The support given by the guns of the warships in the last and in previous engagements is of course useful but altogether inadequate to make any serious impression upon the Moorish hordes. Moreover these guns have already fired so many rounds that they cannot be expected to last much longer; in addition to which there is the further consideration that the equinoctial gales will before long render it impossible to remain anchored off the coast. One cynical critic describes the action of France hitherto as simply that of a man who should stir up a hornet's nest with a stick to see if they sting.

The Franco-Spanish occupation of the ports, if it takes place, is almost certain to provoke fresh outbreaks of moslem fanaticism, and then, perhaps, Mulai Hafid may put himself at the head of a real Holy War.

German assents to the establishment of a Franco-Spanish military police in the coast towns provided this be done under the protection of adequate military force, and that as soon as possible the native element be recruited for the police as originally designed.

General Drude has been ill with fever this week but is now recovering. Beyond a few skirmishes with small parties of Arab horsemen in the neighbourhood of the French positions, affairs have been pretty quiet for the last few days but a larger Arab force is known to be encamped beyond the hills, and a fresh attack, as determined as the last, is expected at any moment. The damage done to the property of British subjects in Casablanca and the immediate neighbourhood by the French bombardment and the shooting and devastation committed by the tribesmen is estimated at £200,000. The Germans also claim a large amount and the German press are clamorous for prompt settlement. Their government has just made a grant of £12,000 in payment of the more immediate demands. The French government will not settle them but will hold the Moroccan government responsible. I can only conclude this brief sketch of the Moroccan situation up-to-date by saying that the situation is one of deepening gloom from a military as well as from an international point of view.

Just at the moment of closing the above, news reached London, through Reuter, of a fresh reconnaissance by General Drude who has recovered from his recent indisposition. The French marched out at 6 a. m. on the 11th inst. in two squares of six companies each with two batteries of field artillery, four mountain guns, two mitrailleuses, and all the cavalry. General Drude was in command.

After a series of engagements with the Arabs, who were not in great strength, the force moved steadily forward towds Teddert. All resistance was brushed aside by bayonet charges until Teddert was sighted.

After a brief bombardment of the Arab tents the infantry were launched against the camp of the enemy, who fled, leaving some dead. The camp was completely burnt. The French loss was one killed and six wounded. The Arab casualties were very heavy.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

NEW CRUISER CONSTRUCTION.

THE announcement that the Admiralty has decided to bring out a new class of cruiser to fill the place of the "Edgar" class for service in distant stations is interesting in several ways. So far, the task of designing small ships satisfactorily has been too much for the constructors of the world. A warship should either be able to fight or to run way, and it is as impossible to provide these things in a small ship, or rather in anything that can be called an ocean-going small ship. We have had the "Pelorus", "Topaze", "Attentive" and other classes, and now we are to have the "Boadicea", but not one of them is satisfactory. If they are given adequate speed to escape from the armoured cruiser, they are deficient in armament or coal capacity or both. It looks as if we are in for another set of ships corresponding to the old sloops, which did not even pretend to be able to fight or run away from anything more formidable than themselves, and would have been quite helpless in war, locking up valuable crews, and losing touch with their purely war functions.

THE "LUSITANIA."

The fact that this ship did not break the record for speed on her maiden voyage need surprise nobody. No line, certainly none, as cautious as the Cunard, would push a ship at her maximum power till she has had time to settle down, and her speed average of 23·01 is just about what she would be expected to do. Even this is a record for the Queenstown route, but the previous one was made so long ago by the "Lucania" that it is not worth very much now. There is no competitor of the very first rank on this route, so that the important fact will be the average speed across, not the time taken, as that would have to be reconciled with the longer distance traversed on the Plymouth or Southampton run. We may expect to hear of a record passage not long after these lines are in print, barring fog and iceberge.

LONDON SHIP BUILDING.

Things are looking very bad for men engaged in this trade, as the great shipbuilders are leaving London one by one. First Thornycroft had to start works at Southampton, though not altogether giving up his Chiswick works and now the great rival firm of Yarrow are moving to the north, where rates and wages are not so high. It is [illegible] thousand pities that London should in so many ways be backward. It will be impossible to increase the size of ships loading higher than Tilbury, and even there are difficulties already, but nothing has been done. As far as I can remember, the largest ships using Tilbury Docks are the "Minneapolis" class, of about 14,300 tons register, and these can be no thought of "Baltics" and "Adriatics" getting up there.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

announce a new departure in the shape of the "Navy League Annual" which promises to be a most interesting volume, and if the standard reached by the "Journal" is maintained it will be well worth the price (1 net and 2/6 net) at which it will be issued. I shall have more to say about this when it arrives. Meanwhile the scaremongers who did their best, no doubt with admirable intention, to wreck the League, are apparently trying to found a rival body, to be closely associated with the name of Nelson, but with the older and saner institution in so flourishing a condition and shorn of its irrational extremists, I do not think its chances of prolonged existence are very rosy.

A NEW TARGET.

It is announced that the old battleship "Hero" is to be used for gunnery experiments, and there is certainly much to be learned on many points. The Admiralty, however, are pretty certain to keep any results secret, as the old days of giving away anything of value to interested foreigners have gone. One very important point still has to be cleared up, and there is no present prospect of it, and that is whether the turrets that one sees in foreign designs placed to fire over one another can actually do so with safety. It is stated in some quarters that the new "Bellerophons" are to have the centre turret on midship line raised to enable it to fire over the stern turret, but that will avail it little if the blast will kill all the men in the lower one, and this fear is seriously entertained by many competent judges, who even go the length of saying that the present fore and aft turrets could not fire ahead or astern at point blank range for fear of shattering the decks. Unfortunately it will be impossible to settle this point except by experiment with the newest type of ships, as the guns carried by the older types do not develop the necessary power.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Our friends, the Americans, are beginning to realise the importance of the Panama Canal as they never did before Japan became a power with very decided views about the way she should be treated by other nations, and a very useful fleet wherewith to back those views up. The American Navy now would like to be like the Irishman's bird, in two places at once, in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and until the Panama Canal is finished they will have to be contented to be inferior to possible enemies on one side or the other, with the expensive alternative of increasing their fleet to meet the situation.

"WAR BOB."

Tenders for the 4 per cent. Municipal Debenture Loan of Rs. 11,18,600 were opened at the Municipal Office by the Finance Special Committee on Monday. The total number of tenders was 53, aggregating Rs. 26,06,700. The highest rate offered was Rs. 97-12 and the average rate of tenders accepted was Rs. 97-8-10 per cent. All the tenders at the rate of Rs. 97 and upwards were accepted pro

ANADA AND THE MOTHERLAND.

UNSYMPATHETIC DIPLOMATISTS.

"A Record of Sacrifice."

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

W. Laurier, in speeches made at Toronto, that the British diplomacy regarding Canadian s, especially with reference to the United , had been one record of sacrifice of Canadian ests from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

nada thought that she could attend to her own macy and business better than diplomatists mpathetic to her interests.

ith reference to the Japanese Treaty, Sir W. ier said that Canada was only beginning to the benefit of it and its denunciation would be t of panic—the Government did not propose nounce it.

hey needed time to reflect and inquire, and he ed at the appointment of a Commission, but said he was less inclined to annul the Treaty in of the All-Red Route project.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

ir W. Laurier in his speech at Toronto, explained t Canada became a party to the Japanese Treaty, ause she thought that Japan prohibited general igration, especially to Canada.

THE OUTLOOK IN MOROCCO.

Mulai Hafid and Germany.

SIX TRIBES STILL HOSTILE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

At the Sultan's request, the Minister M. Regnault, been authorised to proceed to Rabat and confer h him.

Two Delegates from Mulai Hafid have arrived Mazagan with important Despatches for the rman Government.

General Drude reports that there are only six bes who have not yet submitted.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Consuls at Casablanca have been informed t Mulai-Hafid's army is approaching the town h the object of arranging peace terms with ance.

The Sultan's presence at Rabat is turning the ing against Mulai-Hafid.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Serious Condition.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

r. Dadabhai Naoroji's condition has not im- ed and is causing anxiety to his friends.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

r. Dadabhai Naoroji is much better, his fever g almost disappeared.

BOXER OUTBREAK IN CHINA.

Missions Attacked.

ASSISTANCE CALLED FOR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

euter telegraphs from Shanghai that a Boxer reak has occurred in Southern Kiangsi.

n Italian priest and several converts have been dered.

he Lazarist Mission at Kanchowfu has been ed.

he Missionaries escaped to Kianfu and tele- hed for assistance.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

euter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the testant Missionaries at Kanchowfu are safe.

FIRE AT WUCHOW.

Enormous Damage by Incendiaries.

ONE HUNDRED VICTIMS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that a hundred ple have perished in a fire at Wuchow.

t is believed to be the work of an incendiary, ing to the establishment of a new likin station.

perty of the value of a quarter of a million llars has been destroyed.

THE COUNTESS OF MONTIGNOSO.

An Irate King.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The King of Saxony, exasperated by the arriage of the Countess of Montignoso, held a uncil at which he intimated that he would ntinue her allowance, but he insists upon the surrender of the child.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

Many Killed and Injured.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Fifteen people have been killed and twenty in- ured, many fatally, at Bellaire, Ohio, in a collision between a Chicago Express train and a Goods train.

LIVERPOOL BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Bye-Election in the Kirkdale division of Liverpool to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. David MacIver, has resulted as follows :—

Mr. MacArthur (Unionist)..... 4,000
Mr. Hill (Labour)..... 3,330

SIR ELDON GORST.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27

Sir Eldon Gorst has started for Egypt.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Attitude of the New York Press.

THE PACIFIC QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The *Times'* New York correspondent, referring to the comments of the American Press, adds that sneering references are made to Japan's quiescence since the Pacific cruise was arranged, compared to her constant diplomatic hectoring previously.

The *Times'* New York correspondent comments on the deplorable behaviour of the American Press towards Japan.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr. Taft, the American War Minister, has arrived at Tokio.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Mr. Taft, in the course of an interview, said that America and Japan would always be friends. He had no mission to Japan except to bear friendly greetings and visit old friends *en route* to Manila.

He denied that America had any intention of selling the Philippines.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Decisions on Naval Warfare.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

A plenary sitting of the Hague Conference yesterday, approved a number of Committee's reports and draft Conventions, including the Maritime Law Regulations.

The Conference adopted a Resolution inviting the Powers to apply, as far as possible, the principles of Land warfare to Naval warfare.

THE MALAGA FLOODS.

Twelve Thousand Homeless.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Twelve thousand people are homeless at Malaga. The lower part of Barcelona is flooded.

The rain at Malaga has ceased and the situation is improving.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Sir John Bell has been selected as Lord Mayor of London.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACING.

English Movement Started

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A movement has been started among British Yachtsmen to organise an international Race in British waters in place of the America Cup Race.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Grand Duke of Baden is dead.

ROWDYISM IN NAGPUR.

Expulsion of Students from Hislop College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

A correspondent telegraphs to the "Bengalee" from Nagpur, September 26. "On Sunday last much rowdyism was committed, at a meeting here.

All the respectable people in the city condemn nationalists' action.

The students badly insulted the moderates and old and respectable people. The extremists took physical possession of the chair.

The crowd outside was composed of students and some respectable clerks, etc. The nationalist leaders addressed the students who seemed out of control.

On the day after the meeting, the Hislop College students shouted repeatedly "Bande Mataram" in the class.

The Principal Mr. Macfayden has expelled the whole class until further orders.

SHERPUR DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The following appears in to-day's *Bengalee* :—

Jamalpur, (Mymensing) September 27. The enquiry in the Sherpur shooting affair is being held in a strictly confidential manner. The wounded men are being guarded by the police and are not allowed to be seen by outsiders.

It is reported that a first information report has been made in the case, but nobody knows its contents, nor is it known which side has given the first information.

The wounded men are under the treatment of the Jamalpur Civil Hospital Assistant who is at Sherpur now. The District Magistrate and Commissioner have returned.

RE-CAPTURE OF UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 27.

The remaining three under-trial prisoners, who escaped from custody at Kungyanteon by surprising their guards and seizing their arms and ammunition, have been captured by the police in the town of Rangoon.

STRAND HOTEL CATASTROPHE.

One More Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Sister Mary of the Little Sisters of the Poor died at 3 o'clock this morning from the effects of cholera contracted by eating some of the dessert supplied on Sunday.

CHOLERA IN JAMALPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The *Bengalee* of the 28th instant has the following telegram :—Jamalpur (Mymensing) September 27th—Cholera has suddenly broken out here. It is of a rather virulent type. Fifteen deaths have occurred up-to-date.

LAHORE RIOT CASES.

Trial of Nand Kishore and Kishen Singh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

In the Court of Mr. A. H. Brasher, 1st Class Magistrate of Lahore, the trial of Nand Kishore and Kishen Singh, charged under Sections 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code in connection with the riot in Lahore on April 16, was continued.

Sardar Khan, a shopkeeper, examined, generally corroborated Mr. Phillips and said that the first to assault Mr. Phillips was Kishen Singh, the accused present in Court, and that the accused Nand Keshore was also one of the assailants of Mr. Phillips.

Ghulam Hussain, constable in the Secret Police, stated that before the 16th of April he used to attend political meetings and the Courts on the dates for the hearing of important cases ; that his duty was to report the proceedings of meetings.

The Anjuman-i-Muhibban-i-Watan was a society. Their office was known as the Bharat Mata. Nand Kishore, the accused present in Court, was Secretary of the Bharat Mata. Kishen Singh the accused is a brother of Ajit Singh and he used to deliver lectures in the Barat Mata whenever Ajit Singh was absent from Lahore.

On the 16th of April I went to the Chief Court at 9-30. People began to collect slowly, Nand Kishore arrived in the Chief Court at 11-30. He brought two baskets of flowers which he distributed to the people. It was arranged by Ajit Singh and Nand Kishore that men should be posted on all the gates of the Chief Court so as to inform others as to the gate by which the prisoners were being driven away. When the prisoners were placed in the *gharri*, Nand Kishore garlanded both of them.

The witness further corroborated Mr. Phillips and said that after the prisoners were driven to the Jail by Mr. Phillips in his own landau, some of the crowd scattered and many of them went to the Temple Road shouting and from there to the Mall. At the end of Temple Road Kishen Singh delivered a lecture and suggested that they should go to the Mall and assault every European they came across. They all did what was suggested until the three accused were arrested. Kishen Singh was one of them. Thirteen more witnesses were produced by the prosecution who corroborated the story told by Mr. Phillips generally.

"INDIA" SEDITION CASE.

Trial of Amba Pershad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

In the *India* Sedition Case, the trial of Amba Pershad was continued in Mr. V. Connolly's Court in Lahore.

Abdul Rashid of Bulandshahr stated—"I was an employee of Dina Nath, the proprietor and editor of the *Hindustan* newspaper. The article headed 'Bande Mataram' was received by Dina Nath from America at the end of March. It came in printed form. Dina Nath gave it to Ghasita Ram to shew it to his friend. Ghasita Ram was a member of Bharat Mata. For four or five days there was a consultation between Ajit Singh, Kishen Singh, Dina Nath and Amba Pershad with regard to the publication of this article. I was working in the office then. The consultation took place in Dina Nath's office. Ajit Singh suggested that 100 000 copies of the article should be printed in various languages for circulation among the Native Sepoys. Dina Nath said he would not print it in the *Hindustan* paper, but would have it printed in the *India* at Gujranwala, as that paper had already printed a very violent article headed "Shiv Shambuka Chitta." They decided to do so accordingly. Amba Pershad was at that time on the Editorial staff of the *Hindustan*. Amba Pershad joined the *Hindustan* press by the end of March. Dina Nath sent me to join the *India* at Gujranwala on the 20th of April and had sent Amba Pershad to the *India* the day before. I was at Gujranwala up to the time that Pindi Das was arrested. Amba persad remained in Gujranwala for about 20 days. He used to write the contents of the paper. I was a correspondence clerk. Buts brought the issue of 2nd of May to be printed at Lahore. I came to Lahore and took back the printed newspapers from the *Hindustan* steam press. It was printed there."

Statement of accused Amba Pershad—"I do not wish to make any statement here. I will give my written statement in the Sessions Court."

Question.—Have you been convicted before ?

Answer.—Yes, I was senteuced to 18 months' at one trial under Section 124A and was convicted under Section 500, I. P. C., and sentenced to 2 years' simple imprisonment and under Section 471 for 2 years' rigorous imprisonment at another, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 under Section 506 I. P. C. at a third trial."

Order was reserved and the case adjourned.

ANTI-PLAGUE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 28.

An important Resolution appears in the United Provinces *Gazette* laying down measures to be taken in hand to combat plague. These are described as "temporary expedients" of measures of "permanent utility," such as improvements in sanitation and erection of model dwellings requiring still further deliberation.

It is stated that His Majesty the King-Emperor's gracious message to Lord Minto and the Viceroy's letter to Local Governments are being printed and circulated in every village in the United Provinces in order to make inoculation popular.

Private practitioners are to be allowed to perform necessary operations, while patients who cannot afford to be out of work will be given an allowance of one rupee to compensate them for enforced leasure of a few days which inoculation entails.

Besides eight Special Medical Officers to be requisitioned from the Government of India, a number of Indian Army Officers are to be employed direct in the rat campaign and to persuade people to evacuate houses and help them do so.

Where people cannot afford to erect huts for themselves when evacuating, a house shelter is to be provided by the authorities.

Careful watch and word is to be kept over evacuated houses, and depots for storing property established wherever possible.

A small leaflet giving simple directions for guarding against plague is to be printed and published in the vernacular all over the provinces.

Where there is evident dislike to hospital treatment, special institutions are to be established in which patients can be treated by regular or "irregular" practitioners as they please and in which they are to have free access to friends.

Funds are specially allocated to various districts, and finally all Officers are impressed with the necessity of persuading and not *coercing* the people.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Death of a Servant by Pistol Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

An unfortunate accident occurred in Lahore on Thursday night. Mr. E. L. Sterling according to custom, had given his automatic pistol to his bearer to clean, but as the weapon was loaded the man handed it back for the contents to be extracted. Presently the weapon (which not being in good order was an unsafe instrument for any but the most careful handling) went off unexpectedly and a bullet lodged in the man's back. As soon as possible, and with such assistance as could be obtained, Mr. Sterling took the injured man to the hospital by which time, however, the man had lost a good deal of blood.

Mr. Sterling remained at the hospital for several hours and returned in the early morning by which time, however, the man had expired.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE'S TOUR.

Ainslie-Choudhuri Incident at Serajgunj.

THE "BENGALEE'S" VERSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The *Bengalee* gives the following details of the Ainslie-Chowdhuri incident at Serajgunj yesterday.

After a brief conversation with Mr. Keir-Hardie Mr. Ainslie turned to Mr. Choudhuri and shouted in an insulting tone "Go away, you have no right to go inside the Jail compound." Mr. Choudhuri answered quietly, "Can't you talk civilly ?" But Mr. Ainslie still shouted "Get away" when Mr. Choudhuri said—"You evidently don't know that I represented Serajgunj in the Legislative Council and was a colleague of your superiors, and you might be polite to me." Mr. Ainslie said : "You did not call on me this morning. You go away. Your place is on the road." This he shouted several times. Mr. Choudhuri then left saying to Mr. Ainslie—"This will be reported to your betters."

Mr. Keir-Hardie, who seemed to be thunderstruck at the scene he had witnessed, refused to enter the Jail with Mr. Ainslie and told him frankly that such conduct was a disgrace to the British nation which Mr. Ainslie was supposed to represent and that he (Mr. Hardie) refused to keep company with any one who behaved in this way towards another gentleman. He then left Mr. Ainslie standing and joined his friends much to that gentleman's chagrin.

The above is an account from a native correspondent.

The *Indian Daily News* writing on the subject says—The present report is inaccurate. The Government of the new Province should make no delay in publicly contradicting it. Taking into consideration every interest concerned we shall welcome a contradiction, or at least a version that will put a different interpretation upon the incident.

REPORTS TO NATIVE PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

It should be noted that these telegrams concerning Mr. Keir-Hardie are coming through from native extremist sources. Here is the part of a telegram to the *Bengalee* from Mymensingh, dated yesterday.—"Mr. Hardie demanded positive facts such as judicial pronouncements which would throw light on the unrest in the province and enquired if the disturbances had their origin in the boycott of British goods, which according to the authorities the Mahomedans resent.

"In Mr. Hardie's opinion, Swadeshi will in the long run bridge over the differences between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and Government ought to spend more—and much more—on Education.

"The recent notice issued by the Local District Superintendent of Police prohibiting people from standing on the streets and markets for any length of time was read out to him and he burst into laughter. A few extracts from Judgments of disturbance cases tried by Mahomedan and European Judges and Magistrates were read out to show how they all gave the lie to the theory that the attempt of Hindus at bycotting British goods caused disturbances.

"In conclusion Mr. Hardie said that he would report Home the result of his enquiry, and added that though he was not a representative of the British public, he belonged to a party which was not insignificant in England and that he felt sure that people at Home would not tolerate this sort of scandal and would try to ameliorate the administration in India.

The President of the Bar offered him thanks for the trouble he had taken for poor India, and Mr. Hardie rose for dinner."

The following appears in this evening's *Empire* :—

Mymensingh, September 28.—Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., arrived yesterday morning at 11, a. m, and was received at the station by a number of the leading citizens. The Police were also in evidence. From the station he drove with the Chief Manager to the Maharajah of Mymensingh's residence.

"During the course of the day a number of deputations waited upon Mr. Keir Hardie and put before him facts and information concerning local affairs. Mr. Hardie asked to be supplied with legal and other documents bearing upon the statements made to him. He also visited Messrs. Clarke and Garlick, the Magistrate and the Additional Magistrate. He visited the town, which, he said, reminded him of a city in a state of siege, the number of armed constables in evidence being so great.

"Mr. Hardie being interviewed, said that the facts which he had learnt that day showed that Russian methods of administration were closely paralleled in the district while some of the atrocities recently committed would, if known in England, rouse as much indignation as the Turkish horrors in Armenia.

"Mr. Hardie left this morning for Dacca."

LEAKAT HUSSAIN AND ABDUL GAFFOOR.

Order on Application for Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Arguments were heard yesterday by the Sessions Judge of Barisal on the application of Leakat Hussain and Abdool Guffoor for bail.

The Judge will pass orders to-day.

His Honour seemed inclined to grant bail if Leakat undertook to give an undertaking not to mix in Swadeshi meetings, but he refused.

Mr. Cargill had no objection to bail Guffoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Barisal, September 28.—Mr. Cargill has ordered the release of Abdul Gaffoor on bail of Rs. 3,000.

Regarding Leakat Hussain Khan the orders are—"I wanted certain undertakings from him which he refuses to give. However he may be enlarged on the same bail as in the Lower Court if he gives an undertaking that he will publish no seditious pamphlet, deliver no inflammatory speech and do no act in any way calculated to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between the different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

PROPOSED BEADON SQUARE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

To-day I am told a very big meeting takes place at Beadon Square. The procession will pass through the streets and every household will be requested in song not to purchase foreign goods during *pujas*.

RE-NUMBERING OF REGIMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The following India Army Order is published :—

The Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has approved of the Regiments, mentioned below, being renumbered as follow:—

8th Gurka Rifles will become the 1st Battalion of the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

7th Gurka Rifles will become the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles will retain its number and will become the 1st Battalion of the 7th Gurkha Rifles.

The Battalion raised by India Army Order No. 352 of 1907 will be designated the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Gurkha Rifles.

1st Battalion of the 10th Gurkha Rifles will, for the present, remain a single Battalion regiment.

The certified cost of any changes in uniform and equipment necessitated by this Order will be met by the State in the case of all individuals concerned irrespective of rank.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 26.

THE BAR.

The "Sind Gazette" Bulletin of 23rd instant publishes the following paragraph :—

The "Indian Daily News" writes :—The other day the "Daily Mail" quoted the "Pioneer" as saying that it was a pity there were no European barristers at Karachi. "Anglo-Indian" now writes to the "Daily Mail" to say that the reason why no European barrister now cares to try his fortune in Karachi is that it is a "plague-ridden city. And he adds :—"It is a pity the "Pioneer" which is hundreds of miles away from the spot, does not try to tempt one of the Allahabad men to go." We should think it is a libel on a learned profession to suppose that plague has anything to do with it. Is it the lack of big fees, available elsewhere ? We put forward the suggestion with due respect, and in any case only tentatively !

The original quotation in the "Daily Mail" was published on 29th August in the following form :—

CHANCE FOR BARRISTERS.

For the sake of the bar in Karachi it is deplorable, a correspondent writes, that at present there is no European barrister practising in the city. There are precedents not to be disputed showing that a reliable European practitioner can make a large income here, and it is curious that no European barrister has yet deserted the over-thronged precincts of the Courts of Bombay to come and rule the roast in Karachi, and to pocket fees such as not more than a dozen men in Bombay can hope ever to obtain."—"Pioneer Mail," Allahabad.

The passage was written by the present writer for these columns and thence must have been taken without acknowledgment. The very point of the original passage was the possibilities of good fees. As for "Anglo-Indian" and his "plague-stricken city ?" what can one do save answer him according to his folly ? But if one writes "the mortality from plague among the European residents averages 599·3 per mille during the hot weather and 974·5 in the cold months somebody might quote it as seriously written !

Among the European residents in Karachi, fully a thousand souls, there are not on an average two plague cases in a year, and a death from plague is of course even rarer in occurrence.

The mortality by starvation is greater elsewhere. *Verb sap.*

KEAMARI DEATH ROLL.

The "Phœnix" of 18th September published the following leaderette :—

POLICE AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

We are glad to see that our Bunder Road contemporary has drawn attention to the numerous accidents that have of late occurred at Keamari, in connection with the shunting of trucks in the Yards there, resulting in death and serious injury to many unfortunate victims. It is really about time that the police gave these accidents more careful and serious attention. Railway accidents have been very numerous at Keamari, and it is not in our recollection of the railway staff ever being prosecuted for any single accident. The matter is becoming a scandal, and we hope the authorities will see to something being done to ensure the safety of the lives of many ignorant coolies who perforce have to work there for their daily bread. The safety of their lives should certainly receive more attention than it has in the past. Since the above was written we hear that a European sailor was cut up on Monday morning while he was trying to get to his vessel alongside the wharf. We wonder who is to blame for this ? This accident at least should rouse the attention of the Powers-that-be.

The cause of so many fatal accidents is not carelessness on the part of the Railway staff, but the want of overbridges to the wharf-sides. At present there is only one over-bridge to about 1½ mile of wharves, and that one only reaches across the least dangerous section of the rails, leaving the bemuddled mariner to pick his way as best he can for some hundreds of yards among moving goods-trains, trucks and engines. Probably the thing most likely to bring about the erection of proper and sufficient over-bridges would be the death of some one with a little button on top, but the accidents usually occur after dusk when it is not easy to catch a Pangandram at Keamari.

POLICE.

The "Phœnix" publishes also a paragraph anent the want of protection afforded the public by the police at present :—

Only the other day in our issue of the 7th instant we remarked adversely on the incompetency of the Police strength to grapple with the ever growing reign of terror created by highway robberies and badmashes in the City of Karachi, and not only a week had since passed when we heard of another instance of daring dacoits who on the night of Friday last armed with pistols raided on the house in the Napier quarter of Mr. Hirsand Malchand, landlord and a respectable gentleman of the place. The robbers in order to effect their entry in the house first broke open the stone-wall and removed the window that was fixed therein. They are then said to have entered the room through that aperture and laid their hands on a box that was placed there, and as they were about to remove it, one of the inhabitants of the house who was sleeping in that room awoke and instantly he gave the alarm, a pistol was levelled and fired at him. The dacoits then jumped out and decamped and on a subsequent alarm being given by the other inhabitants of the house who were roused by the noise, a policeman on watch who is said to have pursued them was also fired at but he fortunately escaped. The injured man is still said to be in a precarious condition and the terror and the sense of insecurity of person and property created in the city by this and similar other instances during the space of a month, remind the people of the reign of Amirs of Sindh when such dacoities and robberies were the order of the day. The worst of all this is that the Police have so far been unable to unearth the culprits and bring them to book. The havoc created among the towns-people is very great, and unless very stringent, out measures are taken by the authorities to put down such daring robberies, with a strong hand, the public consider their life and property in danger every moment. In our opinion, the patrol of mounted Police at night and better arrangements of public lighting on both banks of the Lyari River bad, are absolutely necessary in the present days of insecurity.

The other night a police sowar caught two men carrying away goods from a house in the Garden quarter. It turned out that the rascals were actually Police men, policemen off duty of course ! This seems to strengthen the contention made before in these columns that what is wanted is not the creation of fat posts at the top of the tree, but the increase of the pay of the humble constable, so that more and better recruits may be available. To have the ranks full of characterless men is to invert the pyramid. And character, like every other good thing, has to be paid for.

REGATTA.

The Karachi Boat Club's Annual Regatta was held last Friday and Saturday in exceptionally pleasant weather.

Results :—

HEATS.

PAIRS.

Bow—R Thorburn, Str :—J Humphrey, Cox—Miss Willis (heat) beat Bow—Lt S N C Webb, Str :—Lt C E Morgan, Cox—Miss Bayley

Bow—Major Chitty, Str :—P W Jupe, Cox—Mrs Chitty (heat) beat Bow—G M Frost, Str :—Major Buckle, Cox—Mrs Astell

MIXED DOUBLE SCULLING.

Bow—A J Chase, Str :—Miss Wilkinson, Cox—Miss Craig (heat) beat Bow—W H Chapman, Str :—Miss Lang, Cox—Miss Griffin

Bow—P W Jupe, Str :—Miss Barry, Cox—Miss Willis (heat) beat Bow—W J Robertson, Str :—Miss Cumming, Cox—Miss B Mangavin

SINGLE SCULLING.

J Humphrey beat D B Trevor
Lt C E Morgan beat A J Chase

The latter race was the row-off of the dead heat between these two oarsmen on Thursday last.

FINALS.

I.—FOURS—"Boyce Combe" Cup.

MERCHANTS.		24TH (S. W. B's.) REGT.
Bow—G M Forst	(heat)	Bow—Col. Travers
2 J Humphrey		2 Lt. H. E. Growse
3 P W Jupe		3. Lt. S N C Webb
Str :—W H Chapman		Str :—Lt. C E Morgan
Cox—Mrs. Frank Jones		Cox—Mrs. Travers

A very close race. Won by ½ a length.

Cox's prize presented by Mr. H. N. Crouch, and Crew's prizes presented by the Boat Club.

II.—SCRATCH FOURS.

Post Entries.

Str :—B A Pearson, 2 F Oswald, 2 W J Robertson, Bow—Capt. Watson, Cox—Miss Jackson (heat) beat Str :—Major Buckle, 3 W B Benton, 2 R K B Walker, Bow—F C Beaumont, Cox—Mrs. Crouch

A good race. Won by a neck.

Cox's prize presented by Messrs. Humphrey and Ashdown.

III.—PAIRS—"Hart-Davies" Cup.

Bow—Major Chitty, Str :—P W Jupe, Cox—Mrs. Chitty (heat) beat Bow—R Thorburn, Str :—J Humphrey, Cox—Miss Willis

A very good race. Won by 1/4 length.

Cox's prize presented by Mr. A. J. Chase, and Crew's prizes presented by the Boat Club.

IV.—SWIMMING RACE.

For this there were twelve entries. F. Osgald with 15 seconds' start came in first and W. J. Robertson with 18 seconds' start, second. S. N. C. Webb at scratch made a gallant effort and came on wonderfully but the handicap was too much for him. The 1st prize was presented by Mr. Demetriadi, the 2nd prize by the Swimming Club.

V.—MIXED DOUBLE SCULLING.

Str :—Miss Wilkinson, Bow—A J Chase, Cox—Miss Craig (heat) beat Str :—Miss Barry, Bow—P W Jupe, Cox—Miss Willis

Won by a length. A very close race.

Ladies' prizes presented by Col. Travers and Mr. P. Vlasto, and Man's prize presented by Mrs. Young-husband.

VI.—SINGLE SCULLING.

Prize presented by Mr. J. N. Brice.

J. Humphrey beat Lieut C. E. Morgan.

Won by 1/2 length after a most exciting race.

The greatest praise is due to the Committee and to the Hon. Sec. Mr. H. C. Ashdown for the excellent way in which all the arrangements, both on and off the course, were made.

SIND COTTON.

A very interesting paper was read on this subject by Professor Shahani, himself a most successful grower, before the British Empire League on 16th instant. Every point from the selection of seed and ground to the final harvesting of the crop was touched on. There seems no doubt that on irrigated land in Sind can be grown cotton crops of exceptional value, but the culture from Egyptian seed would seem to call for care and skill beyond that ordinarily possessed by the cultivating classes at present. Two lines of development are therefore possible. Either Sindhi zemindars and cultivators will apply themselves to the business and attain the necessary skill and capacity for painstaking, or the irrigated land will slip out of their hands into the hands of abler men, come they from where they may. The value of the cotton crops from Egyptian seed so far exceeds that of any other product that by force of economics it is not possible that the land can be put to any other use. If this cotton can be indeed grown by Sindhis it will be a splendid thing morally as well as materially for the province. Such cotton-growing undoubtedly calls for a higher order of men than Sind at present possesses. May the demand, as so often it does do, in this case also create the supply !

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The station has filled up during the past few weeks, the weather in the latter part of September being always beautiful here.

The principal out of door attraction of the moment is the Durand Football Tournament which is to finish on Saturday, when Lady Minto distributes the prizes. Just now two ties are being played off daily, and the Viceroy is often to be seen in the crowd that gathers in the reserved enclosure to witness them. The Royal Scots have maintained their position as favourites for the Cup throughout, but the Welsh Fusiliers also have many supporters.

In the theatre the event of the week is "The White Chrysanthemum" which is drawing large audience for Simla. One of its principal attractions is the clever set of topical rhymes which "Mr. W. Loraine," who is also the putative parent of some of the best, brings out with a gravity that convulses the house. I give one:

In Simla I've heard it's an excellent plan
If you're doomed to a widowhood grassy
To hold firmly attached some smart handsome young man
Who'll be useful and always look classy.
And should his warm manner
Make old gossips clamour
And think that his touch should be lighter.
Why, all you must do, is for one week or two
From the plains call your recognised blighter.
Really, truly, how can this be so !
Is she so bored by her hubby ? Oh no !
For the moment he's gone she recalls her smart swain
And with tact where she left off begins once again.

The cast of the piece is a strong one. Miss Schuster, whose wonderful voice has created quite unusual interest in musical circles here, takes the part of Sybil Cunninghame (The White Chrysanthemum). Mrs. Milner, who is remembered upon the Simla Amateur Dramatic stage as Miss Macqueid, plays the American heiress. Mr. L. Pape is the Admiral's son whose elopement with the White Chrysanthemum is the motive of the plot. Mr. Thornhill is the irresponsible midshipman, "Mr. W. Loraine" is the gouty Admiral. Major Ridgeway is the Chinese servant who is almost as resourceful as the slave of Terence. The chorus is a very strong one. It includes Captain J. Mackenzie, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Mr. W. Malan, Mr. J. Ashcroft, Mr. Wildeblood, Captain H. Mackenzie, and the Misses Massy, F. Harrison, Dane, H. Dane, F. Ivee, and Kenny.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

The following Indian Medical Service Officers are appointed to the permanent medical charge of regiments named :—2nd Lancers—Captain W. L. Trafford. 8th Cavalry—Captain J. O'Leary. 4th Rajputs—Captain G. A. Polly. 9th Bhopal Infantry.—Captain B. B. Paymaster. 14th Sikhs—Captain J. Macpherson. 18th Infantry—Captain A. T. Pridham. 64th Pioneers—Captain Godkin. 76th Punjabis—Captain H. M. Brown. 84th Punjabis—Captain E. C. C. Maunsell. 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkhas.—Major C. Thomson.

The Government of India having received applications from Commandants of Infantry Volunteer Corps for permission to form mounted sections in their Corps at stations where Mounted corps or detachments thereof already exist, the Local Governments and Administrations have been informed that gentlemen wishing to serve as Volunteers should enrol themselves in Mounted Corps should such exist at or in the vicinity of the station in which they reside. Similarly, those desirous of joining an Infantry Corps, should select the most convenient adult corps, Railway or otherwise, rather than a Cadet corps, as it is inadvisable that units of the latter description should have an adult section attached to it. When advisable, the Government of India further consider that it is not always in the interests of efficiency to have a detachment or section of one arm affiliated to a unit of another arm, and when applications for such affiliation are made the utility of new organisation should be fully established before they are submitted for approval.

There is no foundation for the statement quoted by the Allahabad paper's London correspondent from the *Manchester Guardian* to the effect that Lord Kitchener has appealed to the Home authorities to spare Officers for Native Regiments in India.

WITH regard to a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bombay Gazette* about examination for the Indian Staff College, we have to state that the Notification applies only to the examination to be held in December 1908.

ROBBING PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Reference to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

Judgment has been delivered by the Sessions Judge of Godaveri in the appeals by Bose, Mitter and Sen, accused in the Calcutta Provident Institution Fraud case. The Sessions Judge held that Bose was not aware from the beginning that the institution was being swindled and was merely a signing machine, the entire control of the funds being in the hands of Sen. Bose also could not be held responsible for the disappearance of the firm's accounts. Bose was accordingly acquitted.

Sen and Mitter were held to have cheated the subscribers to the institution and the Judge will address the High Court regarding sentence on Sen which he thinks inadequate.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Police Liability Bill.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at noon to-day in the Council Hall, His Excellency the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Governor of Bombay, presiding. There were also present : The Hon. Sir Seeyning William Pengelley, the Hon. Mr. William Thomson Morison, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Sirdar Navroji Padamji, the Hon. Syed Zain El. Edrus, the Hon. Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, the Hon. Mr. George Owen William Dunn, the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Hon Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. William Wilson Drew, the Hon. Mr. Reginald Pocock Barrow, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji.

Interpellations.

The Honourable Mr. Dikshit asked :—

(*a*) Is it true that the grazing fee for cattle in the village of Sakora in the Nandgaon taluka was raised from two annas to four annas per head in 1905-1906 on the ground that there were many wild fires in the forest attached to that village ? (*b*) Is it true that in reply to a petition by the inhabitants of that village showing that they were in no way responsible for the fires and that not a single inhabitant of that village was prosecuted in connection with any of the fires and praying that the fee be reduced to two annas, they were informed by the Divisional Forest-officer, Nasik, that the fee instead of being reduced had been increased for the current (year ?) to eight annas per head and that if the fires continued, the fee would be increased to one rupee and thereafter further doubled from year to year ? (*c*) Is it true that the inhabitants thereupon petitioned the Collector pointing out that the Range Forest-officer was making false allegations against them out of spite and praying for an independent inquiry into the report of the Range Forest-officer, Nandgaon, staying the order about doubling the fee pending such inquiry and reducing the fee to the ordinary scale of two annas per head ? (*d*) Is it true that the only reply that the petitioners received from the Collector was that their requests were refused, as the fires occurring last year in the Sakora village forest were discreditably numerous ? (*e*) Is it true that the grass grows wild in hills and dales in the said forest and is allowed to dry and grow very dangerously ignitable ? (*f*) Will Government be pleased to say whether it is the duty of the villagers to keep a watch over the whole forest ? (*g*) Will Government be pleased to make inquiries in the matter ?

Answer.—Government have no information of this particular case. But the action referred to was presumably taken in accordance with the policy of Government to enforce the communal responsibility of villagers enjoying privileges in Government forests, for the occurrence of, and for helping to extinguish, fires in such forests. When fires are frequent or extensive in a forest, the villagers enjoying privileges are as a rule first given a warning. On the occurrence of serious fires after warning, the privileges of the villagers are ordinary either curtailed (in some cases by increasing the grazing fees) or stopped altogether until the number of fires is reduced or the villagers show determination to help the Forest officers in putting them down. On the other hand, when forests en

, removed for the purpose of the tramway
is made over for tramway purposes.
period of 3 years from the date of the Tramway
er the completion of the lines for which a
sion may be granted.
(c) A period of 25 years for the concession, from
the date of the completion of the tramway; the con
cession to be renewable for subsequent 5-year periods at
1 year's notice.
(e) Subject to the views of the Local and District
Boards concerned Government would be prepared to
permit the emplacement, when desired, of the tramway
free of charge, on one side of the Government and
District Board roads and bridges, subject to the pro-
moters' carrying out at their own cost any widening of
the road and bridges necessary in consequence of
the em the tramway thereon; and
a concession for building the line
el, one of the conditions will be
rnment of the cost of the survey
being arranged for.
ge, asked:—Is it a fact that
has recently issued an order to
standars in the Poona dist fict
attending any political meeting
in t If so, will Government be pleased to
place on ible the said order?

Answer.—It is a well-known order of long standing that a Government servant may not take part in any political agitation or meeting, or attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. A warning was given in this sense to village-officers by the Commissioner, Central Division, but Government see no reason to place copies of this or similar purely departmental orders on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. Khare asked:—(a) Is it a fact that Government have now decided to increase the rate of interest on the tagai advances to cultivators to 6¼ per cent. per annum?

Answer:—(b) Government have decided to levy interest at 6¼ per cent. on all future tagai loans. As regards past loans, the interest will be maintained at the original rate unless a re-arrangement can be effected agreeable to the borrower by which there will be no increase in the total charge to him.

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reason for the step and be pleased to l y on the Table a copy of the latest orders on the subject? (c) Will Government be pleased to state what rate of interest was being charged hitherto and what would be the estimated amount of profit per year by the proposed change?

Answer:—(b) and (c) This course has been adopted after a careful consideration of the recommendation made by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of their Resolution No. 6—204—16, dated the 30th November 1905, whi h was published for general information. It has been noted that except in Madras and Bombay 6¼ per cent. is charged all over India and this rate which is much less than that warranted by the custom of the country is cheerfully paid. The higher rate not only renders possible a simplification of the accounts but also furnishes an assurance fund against risks and sinking fund to cover the losses which must be expected to occur. If it is found that this higher rate results, after taking into account all losses of transactions (including remissions), in a net profit to Government this margin of profit will be utilized in granting special concessions to those borrowers who stand in need of them and thus rendering the system more elasti .

The Honourable Mr. Khare asked:—(a) Is Government aware that a petition, dated the 7th of July 1907, has been sent by some of the parents and guardians of students of the Gujarat College to the President and members of the Gujarat College Board complaining against the conduct of Mr Hirst, the Principal of that college, towards the students? Answer.—The fact is no doubt as the honourable member states it.

(b) Will Government cause due inquiries to be made into the allegations contained in that petition and take steps to ensure that no ground is given in future for such complaints?—Government have no intention of superseding the College Board whose duty it is to deal with the representation and who must have an opportunity of doing so.

(c) Is it a fact that Mr. Hirst did not allow most of the students of the college to go home and kept them in the college for some hours beyond the college hours on three consecutive days?—Government have no information.

(d) Is this Mr. Hirst the same gentleman who was fined by one of the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay about a couple of months ago for assaulting an Indian gentleman at the Victoria Terminus Railway station?—Yes.

The Honourable Mr. Khare asked:—(a) Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction issued some time ago a circular to all the Head Masters of schools in Poona to see that no boys attended any meetings that would be held in celebration of the Jubilee of Mr. B. G. Tilak which was alleged to come off on the 7th July 1907? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay a copy of the said circular on the Table?

Answer—No such circular was issued; but the Director of Public Instruction heard of a particular meeting ostensibly with the object stated, of which he had reason to disapprove, and caused Head Masters to be informed that school-boys ought not to be allowed to actively participate in that meeting.

BOMBAY POLICE CHARGES BILL.

THE Honourable Sir Steyning Edgerley in moving the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the Bombay Motor-Vehicles Act, 1904, said:—

Your Excellency.—At the first reading of this Bill I promised that the deliberations of the Select Committee should wait upon the conclusions of the Corporation. That promise I have fulfilled somewhat more literally than I expected. The final meeting, or what we expected to be the final meeting of the Corporation about this Bill was held at three o'clock on the 9th September, and we fixed the formal meeting of the Select Committee at five o'clock that day. The Corporation had some other business and there was some little tendency in my hon. friend Sir Pherozeshah's watch to be slow, so that the result was that we had to wait almost an hour before we could proceed to the business of the Select Committee. Then in the course of the discussion I was obliged on behalf of the Government to dissent to one conclusion to which the Corporation had arrived an hour or two before. That led to a dissent by my hon. friend Mr. Ibrahim to insert his objection directly the Select Committee meeting was over. I caused the Secretary to the Legislative Council to draft a letter to the Corporation informing them of the result of the Select Committee's meeting. This I afterwards confirmed by a letter from the Department of Government concerned. The Corporation considered those letters on the 16th September and they agreed to meet me over the matter as to which I had felt obliged to disagree. So that I come before the Council to-day with a request to read the Bill a second time, supported by a full agreement between the Government and the Corporation, and nothing further now remains to be done except the formal business of passing the Bill—to which both parties agree—through its remaining stages in this Council. In doing that there are just one or two things which I wish to say about matters which are mentioned in the Bill, and also matters which are not mentioned in the Bill. Firstly, I invite attention to Clause 8, which provides for payment by the Corporation for the purposes of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. As originally drafted and as the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah and I originally suggested, the arrangement was to have been that the Corporation and the Government should share the expenses of that museum half and half. That proposal was based on considerations which were not entirely concerned with the exchange of police and other charges. I thought that the original propasal was a wise arrangement—and, as I said above, my honourable friend, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, at one time agreed with me, but when we came to discuss the clause in the Select Committee, I was asked what the expense would actually be and what the constitution of the governing body of the museum would actually be, and I was not able to give a clear answer to either of these questions. This, of course, led to the argument that the section as it stood, would therefore commit the Corporation to an undetermined liability and that it was one of the objects of this Bill to free the Corporation from such liabilities.

It was creating a fresh and permanent undefinable liability, with no certainty as to the control the Corporation would exercise in the place of one we were taking away. This was an argument of which I felt bound to feel the force, and in the result I agreed to confine that clause exactly to what was necessary to complete the account for the police charges, leaving the whole settlement of the Prince of Wales Museum for future arrangement between the Corporation and the Government whenever they might be able to see what the constitution of the governing body of the museum would be, and what the liability which would fall upon those who have to the maintain it will be. There is one other clause to which I wish to refer viz Clause 7. The Council will see that Clause 7 has to do with sub-section (q) of Section 61 and refers to the liability for the maintenance of primary education. The section as it stands at the moment in the Municipal Act puts a wide and unrestricted liability for the maintenance of the primary education on the Corporation that has been limited to the rate by Section 130 of the same Act which imposes certain conditions under which that liability has been construed. This Bill repeals Section 130, and, therefore, would have left the Corporation's liability under Section 61 (q) without any sort of qualifications whatever. In the Government letter of February last making the offer concerning the police charges, at the commencement of paragraph (7) we said that this acceptance of the liability for the maintenance of primary education by the Corporation should not interfere in any way with their claim to building grants under the grant-in-aid code. There is nothing in the Bill to show that, and the representatives of the Corporation showed a little anxiety that there should be specific words in the Bill, which show that they would be entitled to building grants under the grant-in-aid code. So the Select Committee have added a few words to sub-section (q) showing that the Corporation will receive building grants in accordance with the Government grant-in-aid code, for the time being in force. I was questioned about that clause from another quarter by a gentleman, who is a member of this Council but is not here to-day. He thought that I was laying a fresh and additional obligation on the Government in the matter, and he was a little uneasy about it. To my view the words do nothing more than give the Corporation the benefit of the grant-in-aid code for the time being in force. Members who have to do with primary education in Bombay will be aware that we are embarking in co-operation with the Corporation upon a very large scheme of primary school buildings in the city. I think our present maximum expenditure is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees, but we are aware that in order to properly house the primary schools in the city of Bombay, the expenditure will run up to twenty-six lakhs or more. So that I think we need not be afraid of these few words in that clause. Then I pass on to a matter which is not included in this Bill. For instance, in our letter to the Corporation one part of the set-off is that the Government grant of Rs. 18,000 a year to the Matunga Leper Asylum shall cease. That, of course, will cease from the 1st April, but no mention is made about it in the Bill because it was not necessary to legislate about it. Similarly we agreed that the Corporation should take over certain streets near Hornby Road and elsewhere which the Public Works Department will be ready to hand over to them by the time we get the Viceroy's consent to this Bill. And then there will be an end of the matter, because the Corporation will of course take them over when we offer them, and it was unnecessary to resort to legislation to secure that. There is one other matter and that is in regard to Clause 18 of the Bill. By Clause 18 we alter the vesting of police buildings which the Improvement Trust has constructed for the police and for which the rent and the sinking fund charges have to be paid. Under the Section of the Act amendment, these buildings would have vested in the Corporation after sixty years. But they will by this Bill vest in Government. The cessation of the divisible account will provide that the whole of the rent and the sinking fund charges subsequent to 1st April, 1907, should be paid by Government, and the point which I wish to bring to your notice is that certain charges, anterior to that date, as for instance charges for the police hospital and probably that two or three sets of police lines which we took into occupation before the 1st April, 1907, will have accrued before 1st April, 1908. I have taken steps to prevent any rent charges prior to 1st April, 1907, falling on the Corporation, because as the buildings will ultimately vest in Government it is not right that any charges whatever should fall on the Corporation in reference to them. I have already arranged for this and there was therefore no necessity to say anything about it in the Bill. This brings me to the end of what I have to say about the settlements. Now, I should like to say a few words of congratulation to the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on to-day's proceedings. He has been connected with this question, I think, for very nearly forty years, and I think it must be a source of great gratification to him to see a conclusion of the matter arrived at which he is enabled to endorse. With these remarks I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said: Your Excellency,—As has been clearly pointed out by the Hon. Sir Steyning Edgerley both on the occasion of the first reading of the Bill and in his able and lucid speech which he delivered to the Council just now, the function of the Legislative Council on the present occasion is to give legislative effect to the agreement that has been arrived at between the Corporation and the Government. So that this is neither the place nor the occasion on which one could enter into the merits of the question. We meet here to-day to give legislative effect to the terms that have been now settled in all their details between the two contracting parties. I would merely say that with regard to at least one of the sections, namely, the last three lines of Section 62, I individually do not agree. But that has nothing to do with the Legislative Council, which has only to give legislative effect to the terms agreed upon between the two contracting parties. All that we have to do is to pass the terms agreed upon.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Logan thought the words amending clause (q) of Section 61 required a little adjustment, as the proviso seemed to have a larger scope than it was intended.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—I rise only to express my feeling of satisfaction, and those of many people in Bombay at the eminently satisfactory solution that has now been arrived at on this vexed question that has been pending for so many years. When I say this, I am not unaware of the fact that there are gentlemen in Bombay who have raised objections to this settlement on the ground that the Corporation have not come well out of these negotiations. But when we examine the arguments used in support of that statement it really comes to this that it was inequitable in the first instance that the police charges should ever have been saddled on the Corporation. Those who argue like this forget that whatever the merits of the police charges may be, once a statutory liability was thrown upon the Corporation by the Act of 1888, the matter was 'res judicata.' Viewed from that standpoint I have no hesitation in saying that many people in Bombay take the same view that the settlement is an eminently desirable one for the city. As observed by the Hon. Sir Steyning Edgerley it must be a source of great satisfaction to my honourable friend, Sir Pherozeshah, to see such a desirable end of this controversy. It has been pending for forty years and in it he has taken such a prominent part. Every one connected with the Corporation knows that almost all the lengthy and well-reasoned representations from the Corporation to the Government on this subject has always been drafted by Sir Pherozeshah. While acknowledging his service in this matter your Excellency will permit me also to say that this desirable end of the controversy has likewise due in no small measure to the spirit of fairness and of "give and take" and to the great consideration which the Hon. Sir Steyning Edgerley has shown throughout in carrying through those negotiations. It should also be acknowledged that the Corporation has met the Government in the same spirit. I trust that the Council will have no hesitation in accepting the settlement that has been arrived at. With regard to what has fallen from the Hon Mr. Logan about clause (q) of Section 61, I do not see how the proviso as it now stands is in any way capable of being misread in the manner suggested by the Hon. Mr. Logan. So far as I have been able to follow him his apprehension was that if the proviso is put at the end of the clause it might be taken as governing the question of buildings as suitably accommodating schools, but also maintaining them and so on. Your Excellency will see that the proviso speaks of building grants, and so it cannot govern anything but buildings. I do not see why any change is necessary in the section.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M Mehta said: My honourable friend, Sir Steyning Edgerley has on the last occasion as well as on this so fully explained the real purport and meaning of this Bill before the Council that it is hardly necessary for me to say anything or add anything to what has fallen from him. But it is impossible for me to resist the temptation of saying a few words, now that the curtain has fallen upon the drama which has been dragging its weary length for nearly forty years. I may point out that in this transaction we have nothing to do with the question of the cost of the police. That question was raised at the time when Bombay was first organised into a regular Municipal organization under the Act of 1865, and the circumstances under which the liability of the whole cost of the police was thrown upon the Corporation gave rise to great discussions between Government and the Corporation from time to time. The history of this question is something like a romance. It is not necessary to go into that question, because as already pointed out by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad it was settled by different Acts, namely of 1865, 1872, and 1888 which threw a certain burden with regard to the cost of the police on the city of Bombay. But even in spite of that the question was frequently raised as to what proportion of that cost should be borne by the city and what by Government. After a great deal of discussion the question was ultimately decided by the Government of India, who resolved that three-fourths of the cost should be paid by the Corporation and one-fourth by the Government. Against that decision the Corporation appealed to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State in 1892 upheld the view that was taken of the matter by the Government of India. That matter was absolutely 'res judicata.' What we had to do was to carry out the principles of local self-government which were laid down by the Government of India in Lord Ripon's time. In the celebrated despatch of 1881 it was laid down as follows: "His Excellency in Council observes that at present the annual amount spent on Police by Municipalities in India amounts to about 27 1/2 lakhs of rupees. The only function which the Municipalities discharge in regard to Police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole or a portion of the cost of the Municipal Police force. They practically exercise no control over the Police and cannot therefore be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force or to look with sympathy on a provision of the law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a Department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have little direct interest and no immediate responsibility. The Governor-General in Council would therefore be glad to see Municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on education, medical charity, and, if possible, public works of local interest being transferred to them with as full control as may be expedient over the details of such expenditure." This was again explained by the Government of India in a subsequent despatch in which they pointed out that in their letter of 24th October, 1891, the orders above quoted "relieved Municipalities of no charge whatever, but merely proposed to effect an exchange of charges and responsibilities by imposing on Municipalities additional expenditure on account of education, medical relief and public works, in lieu of the Police charges which might be withdrawn from them." It is to carry out the principles laid down in these despatches that the Government and the Corporation have tried to see what exchanges could be made; and the exchanges that have been effected have been strictly carried out in the spirit of these observations. The Government have taken over the cost of the police and transferred to the Corporation the burden with regard to the primary education, medical relief and vaccination. Your Excellency,—it is always difficult to say when an exchange of this sort is effected as to who might ultimately be the gainer. These questions are capable of explanation. It is impossible to say whether the cost of the police will be developed to a certain degree or extent, or whether the cost of primary education will keep pace with that development. So far as that matter is concerned, to a certain extent it is a question of "give and take," leaving the exact state of things to the future. To my mind, at one time the cost of the police might over-run the cost of primary education and medical relief, and *vice versa*. What we have to see is whether it is a suitable exchange with Government who have to deal with the personnel of the police, while the Municipality are concerned with the sanitary arrangements and the conservancy of the city, and also with primary education. It is on these lines that the present adjustment has proceeded, and I do not think it is necessary to go into the various details that have been set forth in the present Bill. The exchange of buildings has met with the approval of the Corporation, and Government have, on the other hand, made over to the Corporation a complete control over primary education and medical relief. So far as medical relief is concerned it is one eminently for the Corporation to deal with. There are various institutions for medical relief which could most suitably be made over to the Corporation, while there are others which could not be strictly called as belonging to the city by itself. For example, the Sir Jamsetji Hospital which has attached to it the Grant Medical College. The college is established to give medical education not only to the students of the city, but also to those of the whole Presidency. So the hospital could not very well be said to be a local institution. In the same manner the European General Hospital is not only for the European inhabitants of Bombay, its assistance is sought from all parts of the Presidency. It can hardly be called a local institution. The same remark might be applied to the Gokuldas Hospital. It was therefore thought advisable that Government should continue to manage these institutions, the Corporation paying them the amount of the present cost, but with these two provisos that the Corporation should not be called upon to bear any cost for their further development and that, secondly, Government should not reduce their present efficiency or their cost. With these precautions the matter became a question of paying a certain sum of money to enable Government to carry on the work of these institutions. It has been argued that this was not carrying out the principles of local self-government as laid down in the despatch of Lord Ripon. But if you look at them properly you will find that they are carried out. Under the arrangement Government and not the Corporation would bear any additional increase in the cost of these institutions, consequent upon any future developments. I venture to say that the council will agree with me in thinking that this arrangement is in strict accordance with the principles laid down in the despatch of Lord Ripon. I was rather surprised to hear one remark which I heard from the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim. He said that as this was a matter of contract between the Corporation and Government, the Bill was brought to give legislative effect to it. He added that there was at least one point on which he was not able to agree with what had been done. I will call to the recollection of my honourable friend and say that he has agreed on all points except one. He has signed all the reports dealing with this matter, and he has not said against anything except this point. I do not wish to detain the Council with any further remarks. For my part I think it is a straightforward and honest arrangement of various liabilities between the Corporation and Government, and we must not forget that the credit of it lies to a considerable degree with His Excellency Lord Lamington. He took up the question very earnestly, and it was a very fortunate circumstance that it fell to the lot of my honorrable friend Sir Steyning Edgerley to carry out his desire in the matter. I may say that it was quite a pleasure to deal with him in carrying out the negotiations with regard to the various conditions and terms that were to be arranged. I may add that your Excellency's Government in entirety deserves the credit for the manner in which this matter has been brought to a happy termination. It is impossible not to recognise the great fairness and sweet reasonableness which have actuated Sir Steyning Edgerley in this matter. In fact I have found that a spirit of great fairness and reasonableness always actuates him in dealing with all matters of this kind. I tender my thanks, and I think the Council will join with me in tendering their thanks to him and to the Government, not forgetting Lord Lamington, for the exceedingly happy termination of a subject which has caused a great deal of friction and trouble between the Corporation and Government in the past. This arrangement will enable the Corporation to attend to the sanitation and conservancy of the city more effectively than it has hitherto been able to do, and assist in preserving harmonious relations between Government and the Corporation.

SIR S. EDGERLEY'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir Steyning in replying said: Your Excellency, there is very little necessary for me to say. I should however like to say one or two things. I am sorry that we could not carry my honourable friend, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola with us for the whole distance that we had to go. But I think the fact is, as the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah has pointed out, that the objection raised by him was practically settled in 1892, and we are not really able to go into that. With regard to the Hon. Mr. Logan's remark I should like to remind the Council that the Hon. Mr. Setalvad is the Chairman of the Schools' Committee in Bombay, but was not a member of the Select Committee. Seeing that he has fully endorsed my understanding of the words which we have added in sub-section (q) of Section 61, I think the Council may rest assured that their meaning is not open to any great misconstruction, or at least to a dangerous misconstruction from the point of view of the Government. With regard to what the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah has said, I may say that I always dislike to be a prophet, but I do not mind on this occasion assuming the role for one purpose and that is to forecast that whether the expenditure of Government on police out-runs that of the Corporation on education and medical relief, or whether the expenditure of the Corporation out-runs that of Government, there is one thing certain and that is that the ultimate gainer is the city in Bombay. There can be no doubt that if the Municipality choose to spend it hereafter there is ample room for development with regard to schools and hospitals, and the poor of the city will reap the benefit. As to the remarks which fell from the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah, as to my share in the work which we are completing to-day, it has been borne in upon me that it has been well said that gratitude is a sense of favours to come. I accept their remarks very gratefully and thankfully, in the hope that they will give me their confidence sufficiently to settle another matter, which has caused me much anxious thought, namely, the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Amendment Bill. If it is true that I am winning the confidence of the city sufficiently to enable me to settle that somewhat controversial problem, I shall be extremely pleased and grateful.

The proposition to read the Bill a second time was then carried.

Some formal amendments having been agreed to, Sir Steyning Edgerly moved the third reading of the Bill.

His Excellency in putting the motion to the Council said:—I should like humbly to express my satisfaction that the solution of this long standing controversy between Government and the Corporation has been brought about during my tenure of office. It will always give me great pleasure to lend a helping hand in any matter that might arise between Government and the Corporation, and hope that this Bill will be the means of continuing the cordial and harmonious relations between these two bodies.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

DOINGS IN BARRACHUP. POR.

The Sickness of Simon Tippertit.

A STUDY IN EMOTIONS.

TIPPERTIT has been very ill for the last few days; he still lies in a precarious state. I can't help attributing it, if not altogether, in large part to the malignant mania for play-acting which has recently swept the station like a plague. Barrachuppor used to be a quiet, decent, ordinary little up-country hole, where no one ever did or thought of doing or wanted to do anything except what had to be done and always had been done there. Work, tennis, dinner-parties, a dance once a year, if we could get enough ladies together, such simple tasks and joys sufficed us, and like most dwellers in similar places, we were a normal, healthy, if perhaps an unpolished and rude folk. We used not to have any cravings after Art; and we rather prided ourselves on a total want of sentiment. In an evil hour for Barrachuppor some enterprising lady, (I believe that idea originated with Mrs. Walker, mature, but still comely, with a pronounced leaning to Art of all kinds including the decorative variety) got up a play. That I think is the correct expression; it is odious enough for the thing. The soulful ones, the aesthetic ones, who, to our horror, we soon found were in an overwhelming majority, though no one had ever suspected it before, caught on to the idea like flies to a fly-paper. It was a furore, a disease, the microbe dispersed itself with fearful and alarming rapidity, so that in a few days after Mrs. Walker had launched her horrid scheme, fifty per cent. of the station could think, could talk of nothing else than the forthcoming drama,—"The Deceiver," or "a Sheep in Wolf's Clothing." I think it was called. Everyone was cadging for parts, those who had them lurked in corners muttering, or sprang out on you unexpectedly with a nerve thrilling tag; those who hadn't did everything in their power to disparage their fortunate rivals, and convince the rest of us that unless a change were made in the cast, the play was foredoomed to failure.

The men were bad enough, but the women were simply awful. Mrs. Walker took founder's shares, so to speak, in the enterprise, and insisted on her right as Originator of the Idea, to play the only tolerable female part. As this was a young and tender girl, whose simple innocence was wickedly wrought upon, and thus her childlike trust betrayed by a villain who was, if I remember aright, not only a murderer but a bigamist, nothing could be more appropriate than that she should be portrayed by Mrs. Walker who must, years ago, have exhausted the gamut of venial naughtinesses, and still survived, a portly matron and the mother of six. I merely mention these irrelevant details, because, as the germ of the terror which fell upon the saner and less soulful members of our once happy society, they are vividly impressed on my memory, as every detail of life's tragedies too often are. Kershaw and I chummed with the Tippertits. Simon Tippertit was simple, elongated, to all outward appearance passive, a quiet earnest man, who only wanted to be allowed to do his work efficiently and respect those set in authority over him. It must have been, I am sure, as hard a blow to him as it was to me, when I saw only too plainly that the charming Mrs. Tippertit had caught the infection, and was gone stage-mad. She took part in the Deceiver, of course, not the part she would have chosen, because as I have explained, Mrs. Walker had taken it; indeed, in that ill-fated play, I concluded from what I afterwards heard, that no one got the part he or she wanted or that was in the least suited to afford scope for his or her remarkable gifts.

Nevertheless a local paper to which "our own correspondent" sent a really fine critique, in a literary sense, of the performance, made it appear that many of the world's greatest actors and actresses, especially Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Tippertit, were going to waste, unhonoured and unremunerated in Barrachuppor. I regret that truth compels me to add that Kershaw, whom I had been in the habit of regarding as a man of sense and parts, lent himself with enthusiasm to the preparations and rehearsals of that dreadful piece. It appears that at some bygone day, so long ago that applying the Statute of Limitations we might have condoned if not wholly overlooked the offence, he had himself been bitten, and as he shyly confessed, while he had never quite gone the length of acting, he had stage managed, and prompted.

The result was not happy. I did not think it would be. But Kershaw is so sanguine. He judges everyone by his own liberal standards. I allow for idiosyncracies. Mrs. Walker refused to speak to him after the first rehearsal and declared that if he were allowed to superintend, even demi-officially, any further efforts of her own, she would throw up the whole thing.

The idea, as she said, with fine scorn, the idea of Mr. Kershaw supposing he can teach me how to play that simple part. And Kershaw in abasement of spirit confided in me, that she had flashed out on him with the wholly unexpected information that she was a "finished actress". Indeed I believed that she was, finished years ago, and I wished fervently that she could be induced to see it in that light. But I am a man of peace and I meant to keep clear of this trouble if I could. Stimulated by the unparalleled success of the play (for which everyone in the station had to take two or more tickets or submit to social ostracism) and the encomiums of "our own correspondent," the baleful epidemic ravaged Barrachuppor. The soulful aesthetic majority were bent on producing a much more ambitious play. The whole lot of them were acting consciously, or unconsciously, from morning to night. All the world's a stage, was their motto; and they stalked their cutcherries Irvingwise, or declaimed over their office ledgers, while the women, who had babies, rehearsed Medea parts, to the imminent peril and discomfort of the innocent infants, and the women who had not practised emotional expression upon all and sundry, markedly unwary callers, who if unware of what was going on, left with very unfavourable impressions of the manners and morals of Barrachuppor society. This disturbed me more than anything else in the situation. I saw that the whole acting crew were falling victims to subconscious tyranny. Perpetually simulating the emotions of this or that character, heroine or villainess, as the case might be, they evoked the sleeping forces of artificiality, uncontrolled by normal sanity, and were rapidly losing the will, and even the power to be natural, to be themselves for a single moment. About the time that Tippertit fell ill there probably were not more than a dozen and a half of us in Barrachuppor, including himself, poor fellow, who were thoroughly sane, and as yet free of the prevalent contagion. Since the ungracious rebuff he had received at Mrs. Walker's hands I hoped that I might reckon Kershaw among the number.

(To be Continued perhaps.)

X.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "AFRICA."

The following is a list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8.—The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8. at 9·15 P. m. sharp.—Deck passengers must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Ferry Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 12·45 p. m. sharp.

Revd. H. Aspin, Mr Abbasally Esbrahimjee, Miss O Bansleter, Miss Bansleter, Mr O A Hawe, Mr Hormusjy C Kanga, Mrs Kanga, Miss Kanga, Revd. W Lanke, Miss M Smith, and Miss Tippetts.

LOCAL OPTION IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Temperance Council has sent the following to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,—We have been directed by the Bombay Temperance Council to submit to you the views of that body on the question of Local Option in connection with the Abkari Administration of this Presidency, with the request that you will be pleased to lay the same before H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

The Bombay Temperance Council in the first place desires to tender its best thanks to the Government for the rules they have been pleased to frame for the guidance of Abkari Officials, especially in connection with the opening or the transfer of a liquor shop from one locality to another, as mentioned in their reply to a question asked on this subject by the President of the Bombay Temperance Council at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on the 20th March, 1903, as well as in their letter No. 3109 of the 14th April, 1905, to the Government of India.

The Council regrets to learn that the Excise Committee appointed by the Government of India, in 1905, recommend in para 242 of their Report, what strikes many temperance reformers throughout the country as a retrograde step. In this para. it is suggested that while due provision should be made for ascertaining public opinion regarding the location of shops as directed by the Government of India in their Despatch No. 29 of the 4th February, 1890, yet "reliance should mainly be placed on personal inquiry made on the spot by a fully qualified local officer." The Council begs most respectfully to submit that this recommendation is in direct conflict with the principle laid down by the Government of India in their Despatch No. 187 of the 25th May, 1889. Further, this recommendation assumes that the Government credit a "local officer" with possessing more knowledge of the wants of the residents in a certain locality than the residents themselves. On this point the Council most respectfully begs to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the principle of local option as enunciated in the Local Veto Resolution submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Leif Jones, M. P., to the House of Commons, on April 10th, 1906, and adopted by 271 votes to 44. The Resolution runs as follows:—

"That this House notes with satisfaction the successful working of the Local Option Laws in the Colonies, and approves the principle on which these laws are based, namely, that the people ought to possess the power through a vote of the local electors to protect themselves against the admitted evils of the liquor traffic."

The Council is aware of the fact that there is no reference to India in the Resolution quoted above, but it is cited with a view to emphasize the principle of Local Option as defined in it.

The Bombay Temperance Council begs to add that several instances have come to its notice in which upon the reports of these "fully qualified local officers," liquor shops were permitted to be opened in spite of the protests of residents in the neighbourhood of such shops. Some of these instances were mentioned in the evidence submitted to the Excise Committee on behelf of the Bombay Temperance Council by the President and the Hon. Secretary.

The Council, therefore, prays that Government will, in any contemplated action on this subject, be pleased not to give effect to this recommendation of the Excise Committee in the form in which it is made; but will be pleased to take our representation into consideration on that occasion, and grant to this Presidency a real living Local Option as defined in the resolution quoted above instead of a nominal one. The Council also prays that as desired in Resolution No. 1 passed at the Fourth Bombay Temperance Conference held at Surat in March last, Government will be pleased to extend the right of Local Option with reference to the number and location of liquor shops, and the hours of sale thereat.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces leaves Naini Tal on Wednesday next for a tour in the Almora District up to the 4th of October and the Garwhal District from the 5th to the 27th idem. On the 28th he returns to Almora District, leaves the same on the 31st and arrives at Lucknow on the 1st November and Allahabad on the 2nd.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London, and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham, avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says:—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 30th Sept., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS. TATA SONS & Co., under date the 26th instant, write us that "as there have been numerous inquiries from several parts of the country, whether shares in the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, are still available, the following statement might interest our readers:—

"Of the total capital required—namely, Rs. 2,31,75,000—applications for Rs. 1,50,00,000 or the full number of Ordinary Shares, with the proportionate number of Deferred Shares, were received before the list was opened to the public; applications for 33 lakhs worth of Preference and the proportionate number of Deferred Shares have also been received; thus making up a total of close upon one crore and ninety lakhs of Rupees worth of shares, leaving a balance of about 40 lakhs worth of Preference and the proportionate number of Deferred Shares still available. Moneys due with the applications have all been receipted in reference to those already registered. Allotment is now proceeding. The Preference Shares which are still open to the public are each of the value of Rs. 150, payable in instalments, bearing cumulative dividend at 6 per cent per annum, commencing from the 1st April next. A subscription for 20 Preference Shares entitles the subscriber to apply for one Deferred Share of Rs. 30. Prospectus and application forms can be had by writing to the Agents, Messrs. Tata Sons Co., Fort, Bombay."

As a result of an analysis of the Prospectus of the Company, we find that the capital of Rs. 2,31,75,000 has been distributed as follows (in rupees):—

Ordinary.	Deferred.	Preference.	
15,00,000	.....	.....	Paid Tatas.
.....	60,000	.....	Tatas pay.
99,750	.....	.....	Paid Syndicate.
.....	3,990	.....	Syndicate pays
1,28,75,250	.....	.....	Directors and
.....	5,30,010	.....	Friends.
.....	.....	15,00,000	
5,25,000	... ..	.....	Reserved for
.....	21,000	.....	Tatas.
.....	60,000	.....	
.....	.....	.....	Offered to
.....	.....	60,00,000	Public.
1,50,00,000	6,75,000	75,00,000 =	Rs. 2,31,75,000

It would thus appear that Ordinary Shares of the value of Rs. 15,99,750 represent part payment to the Concessionaires and Syndicate, who thereby become entitled to Deferred Shares of the value of Rs. 63,990, for which they pay; and that in addition Ordinary Shares of the value of Rs. 5,25,000 and Deferred shares of the value of Rs. 21,000 have been reserved for Tatas, who will subscribe for them on receiving payment of the sum of Rs. 5,25,000 to be paid in cash as mentioned in the body of the Prospectus. Add to this the shares applied for by the Directors and their friends (representing Ordinary Rs. 1,28,75,250, Deferred Rs. 5,30,010, and Preference Rs. 15,00,000), aggregating a sum of Rs. 1,49,05,260, the shares offered to the public would represent Deferred Rs. 60,000 and Preference Rs. 60,00,000, for which applications have been received to the extent of Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 33,00,000, respectively, so that the unsubscribed capital (offered to the public) is represented by Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 27,00,000, respectively. In other words, the Concessionaires, the Syndicate, the Directors and their friends have acquired shares representing Rs. 1,71,15,000; while of the balance of Rs. 60,60,000 offered to the Public, Rs. 33,33,000 have been subscribed, leaving Rs. 27,27,000 unsubscribed.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Bombay University Senate was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Canvocation Hall on Saturday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Selby, Vice Chancellor of the University, occupying the chair.

On the motion of Principal W. H. Sharpe the revised regulations, as recommended by the Faculty of Engineering and the Syndicate for the examinations in agriculture were substituted for the existing regulations.

Principal Sharpe next moved that approval be given to the recommendation of the Syndicate that the Poona Agricultural College be affiliated to the Faculty of Engineering for the purpose of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture with effect from the 1st January 1908. He said that the papers relating to the affiliation had been circulated among the members of the Senate in accordance with the requirements of the University Act and all the necessary information had been given therein. The Government had spent a large amount of money on the building, the equipment and the Staff of the College, and a strong staff had already been got together the details of which could

INDIAN COUNCIL REFORMS.

Sir Edward Law's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

A special cablegram to the *Pioneer* states :—"Sir Edward Law contributes an article to the *Morning Post* on the subject of Indian reform and proposals put foward by Mr. Morley and the Government of India. Sir Edward Law is convinced that the steps taken are in the right direction but he would in certain respects go even further than Mr. Morley and Lord Minto, and suggests that an Advisory Council should be summoned at least once or twice a year and that Government should so far bow to the opinions of the Council and at any rate postpone any measure to which three-fourths of the Council objected, Sir Edward Law thinks the time has come to take the Indian Members of the Legislative Council more into the confidence of Government."

THE BHUTAN MISSION.

Hereditary Monarchy Established.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

The "Pioneer" discussing the Bhutan Mission, points out that the election of Sir Ugyen Wang Chuk as Maharaja marks a constitutional innovation for the first time perhaps in its history. Bhutan will have hereditary monarchy with succession duly regulated and confined to a single family, the Deb Rajaship probably falling into abeyance. These changes are partly attributable to Ugyen Wang Chuk's unwillingness to become Deb Raja and to take the monastic vow thus involving separation from his family; partly also, no doubt, to the influence of the 1905 Mission and the impressions left on the Bhutanese representantions by the Royal visit, at Calcutta.

The "Pioneer" trusts that the opportunity of the present Mission will be taken of still further strengthening our position in Bhutan.

GENERAL SMITH DORRIEN.

Farewell Dinner at Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

A farewell dinner to General Smith Dorrien, C.B., D.S.O., was given by the members of the Club on the 28th instant. The road from the General's house to the Club gate was lined with men of the 106th Hazaras holding lanterns. The General was driven in a four-in-hand with Artillery Officers as postilions.

Over a hundred members sat down to a sumptuous banquet and the health of their distinguished guest was proposed by Sir Henry McMahon, and General Young expressing their deep regret at his departure, but at the same time congratulating him on his new Command at Aldershot.

General Smith Dorrien responded in a long and feeling speech in which he gave a resume of his work in Quetta and his great appreciation of the able manner in which he had been assisted by those under his Command.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN DELHI.

Famine Relief Preparations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 29.

The westerly winds prevalent to date have dropped, but the abnormal day temprature continues. The agricultural situation may now be considered hopeless in at least five districts of the Delhi Division, namely Delhi, Hassar, Kannal, Gurgaon and Rohtak. The bajra and jowri crops, constituting native winter food supply, are absolutely withered and beyond redemption and as useless for grain yielding are being gathered in for fodder to save the cattle from the initial stage of famine. When this work is completed ryots will be wandering in search of employment and food.

The River Jumna is greatly shrunk and narrowed and generally wells are below workable level.

The usual procursory best works will shortly be commenced in Rohtak to determine the scope for famine relief.

BAD MILK AND BUTTER SUPPLY.

Fruitful Source of Enteric.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 29.

It is reported that some agents in charge of military dairies, which exist mainly for the supply of pure cow milk to British troops, also find it necessary to purchase milk from bazar contractors to cope with the demand upon them for butter and extra milk supply, the bazar milk so obtained and churned being buffalo milk. As in times of scarcity of fodder as at present and frequently these contractors feed their buffaloes on horse litter only and it will be seen how fruitful a cause of enteric butter so manufactured from buffalo milk may become.

The foregoing information is by no means a canard and is communicated for the benefit of the inspecting Medical and Regimental authorities.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Postings :—Captain L. P. Stephen to the Bombay Presidency, temporarily.

Captain C. W. F. Melville to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, *vice* Lamont on leave.

Captain G. E. Charles to revert to Military employ.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Conservator of Forests, is permitted to retire, Messrs. Hobart, Hampden, Fisher and Rogers, each a receiving step of promotion.

Mr. D. N. Awasti to be Instructor in the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that Officers of the old classification who have not yet reached Class I will, on first promotion to that Class, whether temporary or substantive, be required to elect whether they will come under the new scale or draw pay at the old fixed rate of Rs. 1,600.

The election, when made, will be final.

The above is an addition to the Public Works Department Resolution, dated 3rd July last.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The reduced rates of postage already announced are now notified to take effect from the 1st proximo.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander H. S. Black is permitted to retire with effect from the 26th of July last.

THE RIOT AT GODHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 26.

Further particulars regarding the riot that occurred between Hindus and Mahomedans at Godhra under Bhownagar territory are to hand. The Hindoos in procession were carrying an idol in a palanquin when some Mahomedans, who had met together by preconcerted arrangement, threw stones at the palanquin and wounded many. The Hindus thereupon, retired in the meantime in a big Dehla, until the mob dispersed. When they came out again the Mahomedans became aggressive and a collision occurred in which many on both sides were wounded. The police eventually quelled the disturbance, but further help was necessary which came from Bhownagar accompanied with the Police Superintendent. Several arrests were made.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Seventh Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

This afternoon's racing brings the second and most important part of the Poona Racing Seasson to a close and there cannot be a dissentient voice to the verdict that the class and character of the sport provided has in every respect upheld the best traditions of Poona racing. Everything has gone off with eclat and without a single hitch or unpleasantness; there has been but one objection and that of a technical character. The management deserve no small credit for these results. The accession of Colonel Forbes to the board of the Stewards is an appreciable addition to the strength of the racing administration strong enough as it always been. And, to their capable Secretary, Mr. Cecil Gray, hard working courteous and ever accessible is undeniably due the high standard to which racing on this side of India has been raised. Neither can we omit the name of Mr. Cursetjee in any mention of the successful results for the popularity of his handicaps has been testified to by the crowded responses made to them.

A resume of the seven days' racing will perhaps not be uninteresting. During this period forty-four races were run which provided three dead-heats and some very close and exciting finishes, owners and fields have been attracted from all parts of India and many of the visitors have been rewarded with a share of the spoils. The Kour Saheb of Patiala has carried off our premier stakes, the Western India Stakes with Warddn, and his Malliyook has been responsible for another win. Messrs. Wood and Badger have also three wins to their credit through Dilerjung, Mother Goose and Sheik, and the first-named horse made a bold bid for the Governor's Cup too and it would have been probably his but for the timely intervention of Alma. Mr. Galstaun although he had sent a strong contingent, can boast of only one honor and Cinder Bill was the horse that secured it. That princely Southern India owner, Colonel Desraj Urs who is reported to be intending to give up racing, at an opportune moment, his Lucretia has secured him two honors and Rustler yet a third one and all the three at the jumping game. Mr. Apear the Senior Steward of the Calcutta Turf had a solitary candidate Ballark who was expected to repeat his Bombay successes but unfortunately failed to secure anything here through lack of condition.

Amongst the local owners, the Kolapore Chief who races under the non-de-plume of R. R. S. is at the top of the list with ten wins and Mr. Jiji who, according to a contemporary has a small but superlative stable, comes next with three wins through his Boabdil and Stirabout. Mr. Clarke is credited with two of premier Arab events the Poona Derby and Governors Cup through that great son of the desert, Alma. The big stable of Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandjee Nanjee has been rather unlucky and can show only two successes.

Amongst the trainers, Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee is an easy first and the rest are nowhere. With R. R. S., Mr. Kelsos, Mr. Clarkes and other horses under him he has sent in nearly half the winners of the total races and the results of the big meeting have been a feather in his cap. Amongst the successful jockeys, Williams is first with seven winning mounts, Kilborn five, Senthal four and Melsom four.

Coming to to-day's meeting, the afternoon opened with the Deccan plate, a hurdle race for horses. Chassepot was the public choice and he justified it by winning the race gamely. This horse, who won the Western India Stakes in 1905, has taken very kindly to the jumping game and running thrice this season he was placed twice first and once second.

In the Ghorpuri Plate, Scimitar and Mudlool captured public fancy and there was also money for Bay Middleton and Young Gazelle. Sabat and Gancho made the running at the start but Scimitar soon appeared on the scence and led the field at the bend and though Bay Middleton made an attempt to collor him, Williams had a safe ride home. Mudlool the other favourite was nowhere in the race.

Seven horses came under the Starters orders for the Stewards purse; Circuit was favourite at six to four on while all the others also had some following. Rosewater and Admiral Crichton led by turns to the bend where Killorn on Drammatic came up to them and once he took the lead, the race was his.

For the Turf Club Cup thirteen candidates were put forward and Moonib Pasha and Precious at fours against, Dilerjung at fives and Peculiar at sixes were heavily backed but all these four with the exception of Dilerjung were nowhere in the race and the event went to the 10 to 1 chance Eed, on whom Heeroo rode a very determined race. There was a great tussle for second honors and Dilerjung and Young Kohinoor made a dead-heat for it.

In the short distance horse race, seven starters came up before the gate and an exciting race between the favourite Ferndown, 3 to 1 Annamulloch and 5 to 1 Stirabout was witnessed. Melsom rode a grand race on the last-named horse and managed to reach the winning-post first a head in front of Annamullock, whila Ferndown was only a neck off.

The last race provided another interesting finish, Alf. Hoyt on the favourite False Start and Williams on Tachreet dead-heated for the first plate after a great race up the straight. In the run off the public again elected for False Start their candidate but they were undeceived soon. Tachreet, the splendid stayer that he is, although he had lost three lengths at the start drew level to False Start at the three furlouge and soon assuming Authority, Williams won as he liked.

Withal, it was a good day's racing quite up to the Standard of its six predecessors. The weather today was rather warm and towards evening clouds began to gather heavily but fortunately there was no interference with the racing. But, however, there was very heavy downpour the previous night and the course was rather sodden and consequently the time records were below the average.

Although two of the principal visitors H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala and Honible Mr. Apear have left Poona, there was a good mustering of both the patrons of the Turf and society leaders. The public too were present in large numbers. The exchanges to-day, were on the whole level, and if there was any advantage at all, it was with the ringmen and again to their credit it must be owned that they offered very fair odds. With the seventh extra meeting on the 2nd October, Poona enters on the third series of its racing season.

Following are details :—

The Deccan Plate.—Rs. 1,500 out of which second receives Rs. 300 and third, Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses. Distance—About 1¾ miles over 8 Flights.

Mr R R S' Chassepot 11st 7lbs .....J Trenowth 1
Mr T G Roberts' Refuge Bay 9st 6lbs .....F Fergason 2
Dr Spooner Hart's Loch Lochie 10st 6lbs .....Bond 3
Mr W O Gibb's Nell Gwynne. 9st.....Northmore 4

Also ran.—Madeira 11st 9lbs, Advisor 10st 11lbs, Umatbee list.

Betting :—Evens Chassepot, 4 to 1 against Advisor and Loch Lochie, 7 to 1 Madeira, 10 to 1 Umatbee and Refuge Bay, and 15 to 1 Nell Gwynne.

The Race :—Nell Gwynne was the quickest out the gate but was soon overhauled by Umatbee in front of the stand, and followed by Loch Lochie and Madeira, raced to the third hurdle where Loch Lochie assumed lead with Madeira in the second place and Chassepot last. At the mile post Chassepot took the third place and was soon level with Madeira at the six furlongs, the front three were nearly level with Refuge Bay, and Advisor lying next, and at the half mile Loch Lochie held a two lenghts lead. At the three furlongs Chassepot took second place a lenght behind Loch Lochie and quickly drawing level to him, the pair jumped the last fence together. Up the distance Chassepot drew out and won comfortably by one and a quarter lenghts. A good race for the second place between Refuge Bay and Loch Lochie resulted in former's favour by a neck. Poor fourth. Time.—3 min. 28 seconds.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustmjee.

The Ghorpuri Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 13·3 and under. Distance—About 5 Furlongs.

Mr R R S' Scimitar 8st 7lbs.....F Williams 1
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's Bay Middleton 8st 9lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr Abdool Gany's Sabah 7st 3lbs car 7st 5lbs Yussuff 3
Mr Hajee Sulleman's Gancho 7st 11lbs .....Mujeed 4

Also ran.—Oreditor 9st 2lbs, Young Gazelle 8st 11lbs, Darby 8st 3lbs, Plassey 7st 10lbs car 7st 11lbs, Mudlool 7st 8lbs, Adham 7st 3lbs car 7st 6lbs, Sahoon 7st 1lb, Solicitor 7st, Musket 6st 7lbs, car. 6st. 10lbs, and Kabil 6st 5lbs, car. 6st. 7lbs.

Betting :—5 to 2 against Scimitar, 3 to 1 Mudool, 5 to 1 Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Young Gazelle, 7 to 1 Plassey, 8 to 1 Sahoon, 10 to 1 each Creditor and Darby 12 to 1 Gaucho, and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 against the rest.

The Race :—In a straggling start, Gaucho showed out with Sabah to the half mile, where Scimitar drew level to the leader and Bay Middleton came up to third place. Gaucho and Scimitar raced to the bend where the latter drew out and ledjinto the straight. Here Bay Middleton came up with a challenge but could not catch Scimitar who won by three quarters of a length Gaucho and Sabah made great struggle for the third place and Sabah secured it by a neck. A neck also between the second and third. Time.—1 min. 10 2/5 sec.

Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400, and third, Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1905. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr O M D Bell's Dramatic 7st 2lbs.....J Killorn 1
H H Aga Khan's Admiral Crichton 7st 8lbs...Kamad 2
Mr Dawson's Rosewater 7st 11lb car 7st 2lbs, F Manley 3
Mr R R S' Circuit 8st 4lbs car 8st 5lbs.....F William 4

Also ran.—Clear Artist 8st 3lbs, Dulcimer 8st 9lbs and Mallinyook 8st 2lbs.

Betting :—5 to 4 on Circuit, 5 to 1 against Dramatic 6 to 1, each Clear Artist, Mallinyook, Admiral Crichton, and Rosewater, 7 to 1 Dulcimer.

The Race :—From a good start Rosewater led Admiral Crichton and Dramatic to the half mile, where Admiral Crichton assumed the leadership and at the bend Dramatic and Circuit began to come up. Full of running, Dramatic assumed the lead up the straight and reached home safe winner by two lengths. Rosewater and Admiral Crichton ran a good race for the second honors and the latter secured them by a neck. Time,—2 min. 18 seconds.

Winner trained by P. J. Firth.

The Turf Club Cup.—Rs 2,500 out of which second receives 400, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's Bed 7st 3lbs car 7st 4lbs A Heeroo 1
Mr D H Goculdas's Young Kohinoor 8st 3lbs Robinson 1 } Dead
Messrs Wood and Badger's Dilerjung 8st W Bray 2 } Heat.
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's Moored 7st 3st 7 car 7st 4lbs.....A Hoyt 4

Also ran.—Precious 9st 10lbs, Egypt 9st 2lbs, Alma 9st, Skylark 8st 2lbs, Makhool 7st 13lbs, Moonib Pasha 7st 10lbs, car 7st 11lbs, Nizam 7st 8lbs crd 7st 9lbs, Peculiar 7st 4st, and Let Go 6st 3lbs, car 6st 7lbs.

Betting :—4 to 1 against Moonib Pasha, 5 to 1 each Precious and Dilerjung, 6 to 1 Peculiar,, 8 to 1 Nizam, 10 to 1 Egypt, Alms, Young Kohinoor, Skylark, Bed, Makhool, Moored and Let Go.

The Race.—They got off well and Makhool led the field followed by Moored, Egypt, Nizam and Let Go to the six furlongs where Nizam came into the second place and Skylark third. At the half mile Nizam was level with the leader and a furlong further Bed displaced them both and led for the home turn. Here Dilerjung, Moorced and Young Kohinoor began to come up. Bed still in lead, cantered in home easy winner by one and three quarters length. Dilerjung, Young Kohinoor and Moorced on the outside made splendid struggle for the second place and the former two dead-heated for it. Good fourth, Time—2 min 571/5 seconds.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

The September Plate.—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives 400, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr Jiji's Stirabout 9st .....Melsom 1
Mr Holmes' Annamulloch 8st 6lbs .....Bradshaw 2
Messrs Wood Badger's Ferndown 8st 3lbs.....W Bray 3
Mr Kelso's Royalist 8st 5lbs.....J Killorn 4

Also ran.—Killua 9st 9lbs, Killecvan 8st 7lbs, and Nat Gould 8st 11lbs.

Betting :—Evens Ferndown, 3 to 1 against Killua, 4 to 1 Annamulloch, 5 to 1 Stirabout, 10 to 1 Killecvan and 15 to 1 Royalist and Nat Gould.

The Race.—From a good start, Sterabout and Killecvan raced in front of Ferndown, Annamulloch and Royalist to the three furlongs where Stirabout held a slight lead from Killecvan. Up the straight, Ferndown and Annamulloch began to go up to the leader and an exciting race up the distance was won by Stirabout by a head. A neck separated Annamulloch and Ferndown for the second place. Time—1 min 17 seconds.

(Winner trained by W. Mumford.)

The Kirkee Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr F R S' Tachreet 9st 13st.....F Williams 1
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's False Start 7st 13lbs.....A Hoyt 2
Mr Artin A Essayie's Little Joker 7st 11bs car 7st 5st.....Heeroo 3
Mr Kelso's Hermit 9st 6lbs.....J Killorn 4

Also ran.—Vedas 8st 10lbs, Zurriff 8st 2lbs, and Mumbra 7st 12lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against False Start, 3 to 1 Scimitar 4 to 1 Grey Falcon, 5 to 1 Zurriff and Mumbra, 6 to 1 Hermit and 10 to 1 Vedas and Little Joker,

The Race.—The field got off well, but owing to darkening clouds the running was not discernable to the half-mile where Little Joker was leading Hermit and False Start. The last named assumed the lead at the bend but up the straight Tochreet came up with strong run and after an exciting race home False Start and Tochreet dead-heated at the post for the first place. Half length separated Little Joker from the pair. Good fourth. Time 1 min 23 3/5 seconds.

The Run Off.

Betting.—2 to 1 on False Start and 5 to 4 against Tachreet.

The Race.—After a false start, when the pair were sent out False start assumed a three length lead, which Tachreet reduced to one at the half mile and drew level at the three furlongs. At the bend Tachreet had a length's lead and maintaining his front position won as he liked by four lengths. Time 1 min 25 1/5 seconds.

(Winner Trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Conclusion of the Sport.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The finals in the Durand Football Tournament to-night produced a very close fight, the Cameronians winning eventually by one goal, scored in extra time, to love.

In the first half the Welsh Fusiliers playing down hill had distinctly the better of the exchanges, but the second game was level. At full time neither had scored, so 10 minutes' extra was played both ways, the single goal being made about half way through the second extra period by the Cameronian centre forward, off a good run down field by Lieutenant Evans who played full back for the Scotsmen.

It had been decided that in the event of the score being equal as regards goals, the match should be decided by corners and in.

The Welsh, at the close, led by six to three.

Lady Minto presented the trophy to the winning team on the ground, the Viceroy and General Scott making a few prefatory remarks. His Excellency congratulated both teams, expressed appreciation of the fairness of the play and said that he believed strongly in manly sports for soldiers.

His Excellency also referred appreciatively to the valuable services rendered by the referee.

General Scott gave some particulars about the tournament and spoke of the help which had been afforded by Major Lawrence, the principal Referee, who was well known in football circles at Home and also referred to the help given by Captain Burgess of the Gloster.

Mr. Weston of the Bank of Upper India and Captain Walton regretted the captious criticism to which the refereeing had been subjected and pointed out that it had been entirely undeserved.

A beginning, he said, had been made in connection with the erection of huts for the competing teams but more funds were required for this.

The gathering was a record one.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting Sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

CENTRAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORD, SEPTEMBER 29.

The weather was fine this evening for the afternoon programme when the following events were run off :—

Tug-of-War, Light Weights, British Final :—80th Company Garrison Artillery beat G Battery R H A. Good pull lasting 4 minutes 45 seconds.

Jumping Sections for Native Troops :—"B" Squadron Gordon's Horse 1st; "A" Squadron Mysore Lancers 2nd; "C" Squadron Mysore Lancers 3rd. Eight competed. Won in fine style.

Riding and Jumping for Officers of dismounted troops :—Capt Kidd, 120th Outram Rifles 1st; Mr Hodgson Sherwood Foresters 2. Only three competed.

Escalading Race for Native Troops :—"A" team 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners 1min. 15secs; "B" team Sappers and Miners 1min. 19secs; 85rd Valajabad Light Infantry 1min. 37secs.

After the sports there were several interesting displays :—Amusical ride the Mysore Lancers;—Bareback Lance exercise by the 30th Lancers; Club drill by 60 boys of St Joseph's College; Musical ride by the 14th Hussars in which 32 men of whom 8 were dressed in the Uniform of 23l and 8 dressed in the uniform of the present day.

The Home Review order was a very fine spectacle, the whole ending up in a combined display of troops of all arms, when there was a musical display of the Battle of Ahtbara.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Central Assault-at-Arms, Bangalore, continued this morning with the following results :—

TUG OF WAR.

For Native Troops, light weights.

Final.

125th Napier's Rifles beat the 30th Lancers after a splendid struggle lasting 12 minutes.

PHYSICAL DRILL.

With and without arms.

Cadets of St. Joseph's College Company, Bangalore Volunteers—132 points.

Baldwin School Bangalore Volunteers and Cadets and Kolar Volunteers—ties 127 points.

LANCE VERSUS BAYONET.

British.

Sergt Goddard, 14th Hussars..... 1
Corpl Lock Sherwood Foresters..... 2
S S M Carnegie, 14th Hussars..... 3

All the bouts in this contest were well contested with an excellent display of horsemanship by Carnegie.

SABRE VERSUS SABRE.

Dismounted Native Officers.

Ressaldar Sreenivassa Rao Salkai, Mysore Lancers... 1
Jamadar Seyed Abdul Razak, Mysore Lancers..... 2
Jamadar Subbaraj Rao Mysore Lancers..... 3

14th Company 2nd Sappers and Miners..... 1
83rd Walajabad Rigt. Infantry..... 2

TUG OF WAR.

Catch Weights for Native Troops.

125th Napiers Rifles beat the 30th Lancers.

This was an excellent pull extending over 13 minutes, 1 second.

SABRE VERSUS SABRE.

Dismounted British Officers.

Lieut Montgomerie, 14th Hussars..... 1
Capt Fraser, Indian Army..... 2
Major Annesley Carabineers..... 3

Montgomerie beat hunter by only one point and this makes his claim to be the best mounted Officer at Arms almost a certainty.

WRESTLING ON MULE CORPS.

A team, 15th Mule Corps.

There were only two entries.

BAYONET VERSUS BAYONET.

Native Troops.

Lance Naik Poovandi, 83rd Walajabad Infantry..... 1
Havildar Major Rakein Buksh Naik Dhronaraju, 83rd Walajabad Infantry..... 2

MAXIM GUN COMPETITION.

B Company, Sherwood Foresters.

HEADS AND POSTS.

British Troops.

Bombdr Greenfield, 76th Battery R F A..... 1
Sergt Leavar, 14th Hussars..... 2
S S M Carnegie, 14th Hussars..... 3

There were 10 competitors.

LIME CUTTING.

British Troops.

S S M Carnegie, 14th Hussars..... 1
Bombdr Laird 76th Battery, R F A..... 2
S S M Battson, 14th Hussars..... 3

There were 14 competitors. Carnegie obtained 18 and Laird 10 points.

BAYONET VERSUS BAYONET.

British Troops.

S S M Dove, 14th Hussars..... 1
S S M Kenyon, 14th Hussars..... 2
Corporal Bishop, 81 Battery R F A..... 3

Tep competed.

BAYONET VERSUS BAYONET.

Color Sergt Tarton, Foresters..... 1
Lance-Corporal Jennings, Foresters..... 2
Lance-Corporal Cullin, Foresters..... 3

Nine competed.

HEADS AND POSTS.

Native Officers.

Ressaldar Hira Singh, 30th Lancers..... 1
Ressaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur..... 2
Jamadar Mirza Ali Beg, 30th Lancers..... 3

SWORD VERSUS SWORD.

British Officers.

Lieut Montgomerie, 14th Hussars..... 1
Major Annesley, Carabineers..... 2
Capt Fraser Hunter Indian Army..... 3

Fourteen competed.

Montgomerie won in fine style.

Lieut Montgomerie 14th Hussars, wins the Medal for the best Officer at Arms.

S S M Carnegie, 14th Hussars, the best man at Arms, Mounted.

The other winners have not been decided.

The following compete the events of the Central Assault-at-Arms in Bangalore.

TENT-PEGGING by Sections, British Troops.

B Squadron, 14th Hussars..... 1
Kolar Gold Field Mounted Rifle..... 2
C Squadron, 14th Hussars..... 3

TUG OF WAR.

Catch Weights Native Troops.

The 125th Napier Rifles beat the 86th Carnatic Infantry by an easy win in 2 minutes and 3 seconds.

TENT-PEGGING.

Individual, Native Troops.

Duffadar Natha Singh, 30th Lancers..... 1
Duffadar Hayath Mir Khan..... 2
Daffadar Syed Hyder, Mysore Lancers..... 3

LANCE VERSUS BAYONET.

Native Troops.

Daffadar Natha Singh, 30th Lancers..... 1
Lance Naik Maboob Khan, 30th Lancers..... 2
Sapper Mudarai, Sappers and Miners..... 3

SWORD VERSUS BAYONET.

Native Troops.

Naik Dharmaraju, 83rd Walajabad Infantry..... 1
Rifleman Hatti Ram, 125th Rifles..... 2
Daffadar Natha Singh 30th Lancers..... 3

TENT-PEGGING.

By Sections—Native Troops.

B Squadron, Mysore Lancers..... 1
B Squadron 30th Lancers..... 2
D Squadron 30th Lancers..... 3

RIDING AND JUMPING.

British Officers.

Lieut Newburn, 14th Hussars..... 1
Lieut Featherstonehaugh, 14th Hussars..... 2
Lieut Lloyd Barrow, 14th Hussars..... 3

Lieut Woodhouse won even, but forfeits the prize as he did not ride his own charger but merely tried for a win on another animal.

SWORD VERSUS SWORD.

Mounted, Native Officers.

Jamadar Seyed Abdul Razak, Mysore Lancers..... 1
Ressaldar Govind Rao, 30th Lancers..... 2
Ressaldar Chetha Singh, 30th Lancers..... 3

TUG OF WAR—British.

Final.

The 14th Hussars beat the 76th Battery, R F A. The Hussars had the best of the pull all the time, winning in 4 minutes 44 seconds.

The best man at Arms, British Officers was Lieut Montgomerie of the 14th Hussars.

British Troops, Mounted, S S M Carnegie, 14th Hussars

British Troops, Dismounted—Color Sergt Tarton of the Sherwood Foresters.

Native Officers.

Ressaldar Govind Rao of the 30th Lancers.

Native Troops, Mounted Daffadar Natha Singh.

Native Troops—Dismounted—Naik Dharmaraj of the 83rd Walajabad Light Infantry.

After the regular events, there were various displays of Musical Ride—the 14th Hussars display, the Mysore Imperial Lancers trick riding the Gordon's Horse driving by the Royal Horse Artillery, and the combined display by troops of all arms representing the battle of Ahtbara.

General Scallon, the General Officer Commanding distributed the prizes, making a short speech referring to the keenness displayed by all ranks in the various competitions and congratulating the winners, especially those who proved themselves best men at arms. After thanking all those who took so much interest in the meeting in making it successful and the Judges for their strenuous work and noted for three cheers for Lieut St. George to whose untiring efforts the success of the meeting was due.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Baronet Cricket Club.

This was an interesting fixture and had drawn a large number of spectators on the Maidan on Saturday afternoon when these two teams tried their conclusions. Neither side was fully represented which took lot of interest away from the game, but the absence of some good bats in the Baronet XI compensated for the absence of good bowlers in the Gymkhana team. The game was commenced at 3 30 on the Gymkhana ground and the Home team winning the toss put themselves on the defensive. The Baronet opened their attack with Warden and Madan and the first two wickets were captured by them before even ten was signalled. But then Philbrick and Powell raised the score to 80 and the latter playing with the utmost confidence defied all Baronet bowlers and it was due to his good innings, (109, not out) that the Gymkhana could put together 153 runs. Except Philbrick, the other Gymkhana members were unable to make any stand against the Baronet bowlers. Powell who carried out his bat for 109 was the first man in and played a consistent game for nearly two hours. The Baronet tried Madon, Warden, Kapadia and Bapsola, but Powell punished them consistently. He played a vigorous innings with dash and displayed a correct game. Some of his strokes on the cover point were admirable and he not unfrequently pulled the loose ones given in front of the wicket.

The Baronet opened their venture with Kapadia and Gimi against the attack of West and Rhe Phillipe. The former batsman was bowled by Rhe Phillipe when 5 was scored. Warden joined Gimi and played a fast game. He commenced hitting out and when the stumps were drawn he had secured 70 to his credit. Gimi who remained his partner throughout the afternoon had made 34. The score had reached 112 for one wicket when time was up and it was left a drawn game.

The scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Philbrick, c Warden, b Madon	15
Mr. West, c Bapsola, b Warden	5
Mr. Baker, b Madon	0
Mr. Powell, not out	109
Mr. Rhe Phillipe, c Parekh, b Bapsola	0
Major MacDonald, b Bapsola	0
Mr. Reade, b Madon	4
Mr. Gordon, c Parekh, b Bapsola	4
Mr. Cole, b Bapsola	5
Mr. Marsh, b Madon	1
Mr. Dunlop, b Bapsola	0
Extras	12
Total	153

BARONET C. C.

Mr. Kapadia, b Rhe Phillips	0
Mr. Gimi, not out	34
Mr. Warden, not out	20
The Rest did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total	112

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C. vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

Played at Bombay Oval on Saturday, Won by latter by 65 runs. For the Eastern Telegraph A. Fatnandez secured his runs very patiently, but could not get any of the others to stay with him. For the R. I. M. Dockyard Capt. Vines, Mahmood and Patwankar were the only ones to secure double figures, while Jayakar, captured 9 wickets all clean bowled for 17 runs Score.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Mr D'Cruz, b Jayakar	6
Mr Maywurd, b Jayakar	5
Mr Dias, b Jayakar	4
Mr Fernandez J., run out	2
Mr Phillips, b Jayakar	0
Mr Clarke, b Jayakar	2
Mr Fernandez A. not out	17
Mr Gilder, b Jayakar	0
Mr Smith, b Jayakar	0
Mr Lowe, b Jayakar	3
Mr D'Souza, b Jayakar	3
Extras	2
Total	46

R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Mr Patwankar, l b w b Clarke	10
Mr Wadia R A, b D'Cruz	7
Mr Sweebett, b Clarke	2
Mr Pearcey, b D'Cruz	0
Capt. Vines, b Clarke	44
Mr Farias, c Gilder, b Clarke	0
Mr Mahmood, c and b Clarke	24
Mr Jayakar, b Clarke	0
Mr Mahale, b Phillips	9
Mr Jamadhan, b Clarke	2
Mr Khanbaxi, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	111

CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD SEPTEMBER 27.

The Secunderabad Gymkana and The Secunderabad Union Club teams played a cricket match yesterday on the Gymkhana's ground in splendid weather in the presence of a goodly number of spectators. Some good scores were made by the Gymkhana, viz., Capgeld Frederick, 151; Major Dewing, 81; Mr. Vernock, 33 not out. There were only three of the Union Club who managed to get into double figures, namely, Dewshkar, 40 not out; Arnachellam, 34; Sectaram, 31. The Gymkhana won by 186 runs. The scores are given below :—

UNION CLUB ELEVEN.

Mr Balkrishen, c Masson, b Roberts	3
Mr Balkrishnan, c Masson, b Roberts	3
Mr Sectaram, c Dewing, b Roberts	31
Mr Dewshkar, not out	40
Mr Arnachellam, c Roberts, b Yates	34
Mr Ambadas, b Yates	8
Mr Chakrapani, c Dewing, b Yates	0
Mr Ramdass, b Yates	0
Mr Padma Rao, c and b Roberts	0
Mr Dadachanji, b Minniken	6
Mr Subarao, c Roberts, b Frederick	19
Extra	0
Total	122

GYMKHANA ELEVEN.

Col Macdonald, c and b Ambadas	1
Major Dewing, c Subarao, b Dewshkar	81
Capt Frederick, st. Ambadas	151
Mr Dangar, b Ambadas	15
Major Roberts, b Ambadas	4
Mr Yates, b Ambadas	1
Mr Masson, c and b Sectaram	6
Mr Vanneck, not out	33
Mr N Bamford, l b w, Ambadas	3
Mr Minniken, not out	9
Mr Genson, did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	308

THE MUD SPORTS.

We give below a list of the marks up-to-date of this season's Mounted Sports. As will be seen in several cases there are bunches of competitors with practically equal scores and next Wednesday's meeting should provide some keen contests to determine the placings. The stars against the ladies' names indicate the number of spoons won. Preparations are being pushed forward for the big meetings on October 16, 17 and 19 and good sport is promised.

GENTLEMEN.

Capt H. L. Holme	19½
Mr. F. R. Hill	19
Capt. A. C. Pratt	14*
Mr. V. Watson	13½
Mr. J. M. C. Scott	13
Mr. H. W. G. Maikle	10
Mr. A. S. A. Westrop	9
Capt. R. P. Stares	7½
Mr. T. D. Moore	7
Mr. W. G. Palmer	6½
Mr. J. Henderson Gray	5
Mr. J. H. Seaton	5
Mr. E. O. Griffin	4½
Mr. B. D. Richards	4
Mr. A. D. Shanks	4
Mr. W. H. Rutherford	3
Mr. Max Rommel	3

LADIES.

***Mrs. Rumboll	7
***Mrs. McCausland	6½
*Miss

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AMENDED CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

The "Indian Spectator" thus comments on the new Civil Procedure Code: The Bill for the amendment of the Code of Civil Procedure is now before the public. A lay journal may notice only such points in a technical code as have an intimate bearing on what may be called "common-sense ideas" of justice and of public convenience. We would briefly notice only a few such this week. We remarked in our last issue that the public would particularly appreciate a reform in the direction of simplifying the adjective law and of reducing to a minimum the penalties attaching to breaches of its requirements. There are several other Acts, comprised in the adjective laws, which are sometimes even more irksome and harsh in their operation than the bulky Code of Civil Procedure. In this Code there is a beneficent provision that "no decree shall be reversed or substantially varied, nor shall any case be remanded, in appeal, on account of any error, defect or irregularity, not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court." It is proposed to introduce into this section the words, "any misjoinder of parties or causes of action." This amendment will be much appreciated. The circumstances which seem to have necessitated the introduction of these words may seem very "funny," but the law *is* sometimes funny. If four persons join together and ill-treat a man, one beating him, another restraining him from running away, a third abusing him, and the fourth person abusing his female relations, and the unfortunate man so treated and his relatives concerned jointly bring a suit for damages against the four wrongdoers, the lawyers would at once object that there should have been a series of suits, and that one suit is hopelessly bad for misjoinder of parties and of causes of action. The courts might eventually dismiss the suit, and by the time the separate suits were brought they might be barred by limition. In the result the man who was beaten in the streets by vagabonds might be beaten and deceed by lawyers in the mansions of justice, and the slandered relations might gain nothing but some publicity which they would fain have avoided. The tendency among all good judges has, indeed, been to interpret the law of misjoinders liberally, so as to cause the least possible hardship. But there are judges who take a strict view of their duties, and still others who are only too glad if they can dismiss a suit on some technical ground. The amendment to which we have referred will mitigate this evil.

THE HON MR. JUSTICE DAVAR AND THE WARDEN CHARITIES. The "Parsi" thus refers to vauable service rendered to his community by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar: The Parsi community in general and the educated, enlightened and progressive section of it in particular, has received with no small satisfaction the learned and exhaustive judgement of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, delivered on Monday last, in the matter of the Warden Charities. We are chiefly concerned here with nothing the widespread satisfaction that the judgment has given and with expressing on behalf of the educated classes of the community, our grateful thanks to the learned Judge for his desisting from going into a useless and unprofitable channel the princely sum of nearly a lakh of rupees. The settlor desired that out of the large amount set apart by him in charity, a Hall, for the use of the Parsi community should be built in the neighbourhood of Girgaon or Grant Road. Mr. Justice Davar, has held that under the present circumstances, in view of the existing number of 'Bags' and Halls, a new Hall was a superfluity. These were progressive times in which surroundings, circumstances and modes of thought were undergoing changes. What might be crying wants to-day, would be held useless superfluities to-morrow, and as a new Hall would be superfluous, it was necessary to divert the object of the charity and employ the funds otherwise than as directed by the settlor. On these weighty and convincing considerations, the learned Judge sanctioned the utilisation of the funds in building and maintaining an Operation Theatre called the Framji Warden Operative Hall, in the new Parsi General Hospital. The funds could not possibly have gone to a better or nobler object and thir disposal in this manner commemorates the worthy donor's name with a truly noble charity. The judgment is invested with importance from the fact that it has been delivered after an exhaustive and searching inquiry conducted with great ability on behalf of the Trustees by their Counsel Mr. P. J. Paikin and by the Hon. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Advocate-General. No notice of this important case can however be completed without an expression of admiration and approval of the conduct of the Trustees who, as the learned Judge observed, were entitled to the gratitude of the community.

BOMBAY LADIES GYMNASIUM.

The "Rast Goftar" Says:—We are glad to announce that the scheme started by the Committee of Indian ladies for the reception of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales during her late visit to the city has made sufficient headway to encounter us as a realised fact in the near future. Starting with the modest balance of Rs. 6,000, the Commitee has succeeded to carry the funds to the handsome total of Rs. 30,000. The latest donation is from a Mahomedan lady Mrs. Noormahomed Jerajbhai who has liberally contributed Rs. 15,000 to the Funds. The fact that the Committee comprises Mahomedan ladies of note and distinction will act as an inducement to draw ladies of their community in larger numbers to the Gymkhana. The donation to the institution of no one individual is anything so large as the generous gift which Mrs. Jerajbhai has placed at the dispoal of the Committee. Had it not been for this opportune and much needed help the scheme would have been put off to a more distant date in future. Some twenty months have elapsed since the project was first mooted by Miss Shirin M. Curseji. Through the kind offices of that lady and her other colleagues notably of Lady Jehangir Readymony the Committee have been able to collect a decent sum to start with and we hope that more funds will be forthcoming to place the scheme on a more substantial basis. The Institution will supply a long-felt desideratum and will be freely availed of by ladies of all communities.

THE TATA INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH.

Says the "Parsi":—We are glad to note that the inugrations of the Tata Institute of Research is now well within sight. The final details in connection with the organisation of the scheme have been arranged, according to which the Institute will commence with an income of a little over two and a half lacs, and the capital available will amount to about seven and a half lacs. The course of study will consist of chemistry pure and applied which will from the first care of the Institure. Electrical technology will be studied simultaneously with chemistry, and for this Bangalore offers special facilities owing to its intimate connection with the magnificent electrical installation on the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum. Next in order will probably come bacteriology and the study of fermentation. Further than this no plans have been made. The management will be committed to a Council, comprising the Professors and an equal number of non-academic members. The Professors will from a Senate—a purely academic body, which will consider all academic questions before they come up to the Council for sanction. The Viceroy has consented to become the Patron, and there will also be Vice-Patrons, and a body called a Court of Visitors, which will serve to keep the Institute in touch with public opinion, and which when necessary may act as a check on the Council.

THE "DAWN OF A NEW ERA."

The "Praja Bandhu" writes:—The conviction of Babu Bepin Chandra Pal for contempt of court in the "Bande Mataram" case was almost a foregone conclusion, but it must be said that the sentence of six months simple imprisonment passed on him is little short of ferocious. A perusal of the explanation given by Mr. Pal in the case clearly shows that it was for the sake of principle that he had conscientious objections to take an oath and give evidence in the case, and he has thus sacrificed himself for the sake of that principle. But thanks to the retrograde, repressive and short-sighted policy followed by the authorities in Bengal and the Punjab a feeling of brotherhood quite unknown before has been given birth to throughout the whole country. The news of the conviction under these circumstances, which is spread with remarkable rapidity through the agency of the Press, has naturally caused a sensation in every part of India. The spirit in which Mr. Pal has acted throughout and has defied the terrors of the prison is truly commendable, and unquestionably marks the dawn of a new era in our political history. It is a significant sign of the times that the Bengalees and the Punjabees have realized the value of self-sacrifice by showing even their readiness to brave it needs by the troubles and hardships connected with jail life.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar," in noticing the annual report of the Bombay Port Trust, remarks:—It will thus be seen that the position of the Bombay Port Trust is exceptionally sound, and we offer our hearty congratulations to those who have helped to make it what it is. Much, of course, is due to Sir Walter Hughes, who has for so long taken such a keen and active interest in the affairs of the Trust. The present report, however, is drafted by Mr. P. Glyn Messent, Acting Chairman and permanent Chief Engineer, who has been doing excellent work during the past few months in the absence of Sir Walter. In noticing the report under review, however or Anglo-India contemperaries have not a word to say about Mr. Hart, permanent Secretary to the Port Trust. And yet, he is a very capable, hard working and even over worked official, whose services are invalnable and simply indispensable to his superiors. The "Chiefs" might conceive and sanction grand enterprises, but the real burden of taking all initial steps, of collecting the requisite data and material, of organising the forces and attending to the manifold minutiae of detail falls upon the shoulders of their immediate subordinates. The public, however, know very little of this, and so, as far as these humble and quiet workers are concerned it is alway the old story—lot of work, but little of complement. This should not be. Hard worked as these officers are, a word of appreciation in season goes a long way, and they welcome it as a reward for their labours. We, therefore, take this opportunity to bear testimony to the whole-hearted devotion with which Mr. Hart has been discharging his responsible and onerous dutie. We are sure, his superiors will be the first to acknowledge it and we have simply done our duty by referring to great abilities and devotion to duty. As long as there are conscientious and able officers like Mr. Hart, there is no fear of the Bombay Port Trust not showing a continued record of steady progress and increasing prosperity.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The pressure is still low off the Central districts and the West Coast of Peninsula. Rainfall due to the Arabian Sea current has again been confined to Bombay the Deccan, and South India. The Bay current has given nearly general rain in Assam, and local rain in Lower Burma. Pressure remains very uniform over the Bay and there are faint indications of the weather becoming unsettled in the South.

In Burma rain has fallen locally in lower Burma, the largest fall being one inch at Rangoon. Skies are lightly clouded.

In North-East India, including Orissia, there has been nearly general rainfall in Assam, a few falls occurred in the North Eastern Bengal, Sibsagar and Tezpur report three-quarters of an inch, Gaughti one, and Jalpaiguri three. Cloud decreased in northern districts; skies are clear or lightly clouded in most stations in the Division.

In the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, and North West India skies are clear.

In the Peninsula nearly general rain occurred in Bombay, the Deccan, Mysore and the extreme South, the chief amounts being Poona one and halfinches, Sholapur half, Bijapur and Belgaum three-quarters, Ootacamund two, and Salen one. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Western districts and lightly clouded elsewere.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Assam, Bombay, the Deccan, South India and a few falls in Burma.

Indian Ocean pressure continued normal in the Seychelles, has risen rapidly in Zanzibar where the weekly average now is in moderate excess. At Mauritius the barometer has risen slowly, but is still in slight defect. Rainfall and wind velocity has been in defect in all the three stations. Wind directions in the Seychelles and Zanzibar has been nearly normal but at Mauritius they have been variable. Evidence of unfavourable conditions in the region immediately south of the Equator disappeared, but variable wind in the direction of Mauritius indicates weakness in the steady current that should prevail at this time of the year.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th September was 29,831. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was. 9ft, at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F, will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th September giviig data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The information from this district is scanty to-day. At Delhi there had been no rain and the sky is cloudless. Wind is south-westerly. The maximum had been 7° higher than usual at Delhi and the air was drier than usual.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen. Winds are south-westerly, to westerly in direction. The sky is overcast at Agra and cloudless in other places. Maximum temperature was 6° to 7° above normal throughout this district and the air was much drier than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts have been rainless. The direction of air movement is south-easterly at Jacobabad and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi but is cloudless elsewhere. Last night's minimum was 2° below normal at Jaipur and 6° above it at Ajmer. The moisture in the atmosphere is slightly less than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—No rain has fallen in these districts. Winds are generally noth-westerly in direction. The sky is almost clear at Bhuj, Deesa and in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 6° higher than usual in Central India West and last night's minimum was 4° higher at Surat. The atmosphere is much drier than usual in Central India West and at Bhavnagar Para.

Central Provinces.—There has been no rain in this district. Winds are south-easterly at Jubbulpore and south-westerly to westerly elsewhere. Hoshangabad and Nagpur report calm. The sky is almost clear. Yesterday's day temperature was from 4° to 10° higher than nsual throughout this district and last night's minimum was 4° to 5° higher at Akola and Amraoti. The air contains the usual amount of moisture at Raipur but elsewhere it is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—Rain has fallen in light local showers at Bombay and Ratnagiri Winds are north-easterly at Bombay and south-westerly at Marmugao, Ratnagiri and Karwar report calm. The temperature and moisture in the atmosphere are both fairly normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Several local showers have fallen, the largest amounts being 1·10 at Poona, 0·98" at Bijapur and about half an inch at Ahmednagar and Belgaum. Winds are variable in direction, being north-easterly at Ahmednagar and westerly or north-westerly at Sholapur, Bijapur and Aurangabad, Malegaon and Hyderabad recorded calm. Yesterday's day temperature was 4° to 8° higher than usual at Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hyderabad. The air contains nearly the usual amount of moisture.

General Remarks.—The area of abnormally low pressure has grown slightly deeper and now lies on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. The weather there and generally over Bombay, Deccan is in an unsettled condition and local rain is probable.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 26.

The widow of Damodar Hemjee has built a house in Bhownagar at the cost of about Rs. 10,000 and named it "Damodar Boarding and Lodging House for Poor Students." The monthly expenses which amount to Rs.135 are met from a fund raised by subscription.

The Bajree and Jowari crops have failed in most part of Kathiawar. Lilea and Mahoowa Districts and Veraval side are faring well but there will be great scarcity of water too.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE GREUZE RIBBON.

The Greuze ribbon is still in great favour, and for young girls it is an ideal headdress, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. For example, for girls who wear their hair turned back over a crepon—very full at the sides and rather flat at the top of the head—a large wreathimay be made of supple wire and loosely covered with a length of pale blue satin ribbon. The wire must be completely covered and the ribbon arranged in carless loops, which convey the idea of being lightly attached to the hair with fancy pins. This wreath should be placed on the head a little to one side and pressed down well over the left ear. Just above the ear a soft blush rose should be placed, with a dark leaf or two resting on the hair at the back. With a white lace ball dress a headdress of this order is certain of success, and it is quite easy to arrange. Another favourite idea is the length of soft Liberty ribbon passed in and out of the hair at the back of the head and tied round a bunch of loose curls at the top, the bow being pushed out towards the left side. This arrangement of ribbon can be left severely alone, or—with the best effects—a couple of fancy pins can be introduced amongst the loops.

DAINTY DRESS ACCESSORIES.

The conspicuous items in the West End shops just now are the dress accessories. There is as yet very little to show in costumes, frocks, coats, etc. The sleeves are getting larger. In the soft matterials we have larger puffs, and the lower part comes well over the hand. Many of the puffs are cut open to let in insertions of embroidery or frills of lace and motifs, and large transparent puffs of lace are introduced into some of the demi-toilettes for evening wear. Pretty neck arrangements come in Pierrotruches of white tulle, bordered with white and black ostrich tips, and foliage and large, odd chiffon and ribbon bows have taken the place of flowers on the hats on view now in the shops. Gloves for afternoon wear are generally of some soft shade in tan or grey, but for morning wear, especially if the costume is white, we have gloves with loose wrists of a rather heavy white kid. These gloves are very chic. The wrist are lined with coloured kid, and they are worn carelessly turned over—the colour, naturally, matches the parasol or the hat, or some accessory of the toilet. The waistbelts are in great variety, and some of the prettiest are in leather, with raised flowers, painted by hand in various colours, convolvulus, clematis, with autumn foliage, ivy leaves, and holly being particularly smart. In the cheaper varieties there are belts in moire ribbon, in all colours, finished with small buckles and lined with stiff material, which gives the belt a good shape and makes it fit better and wear longer. Velvet and silk elastic belts, with gold buckles, are still popular, and gold and silver tinsel designs are also well liked.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A Benefit Performance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 29.

To-day a matinee performance of "Harischandra was given for the benefit of the Deccan Education Society's institutions under the patronage of Principal Pranjpe, Senior Wrangler, Fergusson College. Sirdar Nowroji Padamjee, Mr. and Mrs Kekobad Dastoor, College Professors and the elite of Poona were present. A congratulatory address was presented by Mr. Jehngir Sunjana to the Principal who expressed his hearty thanks.

Mr. Cowasji Patel spoke enthusiastically on Parsee and Hindoo unity, cricket, education and social questions. Mr. Patel presented the address in a casket to the Principal. The proceedings terminated with the garlanding of the Principal, Professors and the Sirdars.

NAINI TAL POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Naini Tal Polo Tournament was won by the 4th Cavalry, the Durham Light Infantry having been scratched owing to Captain Wallace's illness.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Queen's Statue to-morrow Tuesday morning, the 1st prox., at 7·30 a.m.
Dress:—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbine and Sword.
2. Members are requested to draw their Saddlery, Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
3. The Annual Corps Dinner will be held in the new Pavilion, Bombay Gymkhana, on Saturday the 5th October at 8-30 p.m. All members of the Corps are invited to attend and bring any guests they may desire.

H. S SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 30

241. Details for the week ending Saturday the 5th proximo.
To-day Monday 30th—There will be a lecture for all Officers and N C O Officers at Head-Quarters at 7-15 p.m. It is hoped that all will make it convenient to attend.
Tuesday the 1st prox.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "A" Coy for class firing.
II—School of Arms at the Y M C A Association at 7 p.m.
Wednesday the 2nd prox.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "D" Coy for class firing.
II—Practice for Buglers near Watling Rink at 8 p.m.
Thursday the 3rd prox.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "B" Coy for class firing.
II—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m.
Friday the 4th prox.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.
II—School of Arms at the Y M C A Association at 7 p.m.
III—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.—Dress—Mufti.
Saturday the 5th prox.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O C "P" Coy for class firing.
Note—The tram for Ghat Kopar leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m daily.
242. Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 7 a.m and 5 p.m daily except Sundays.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panse-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-pati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwaty, 2nd Nag-pada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	5	4	87
Total plague deaths to date	141,652		
Same date last year	2	2	109

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

SEPTEMBER 27th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	44	41	0
B	149	122	10
C	76	132	11
D	71	31	0
E	175	60	1
F & G	65	6	0
Total to date	579	467	24
Same date last year			1043

BY THE WAY.

HUE AND CRY.

A letter containing a large number of bank-notes, addressed to a City firm, failed to reach its destination. As the numbers of the notes were known it was an easy matter to apprise all the banks and leading financial houses. These having been furnished with the necessary information, it seemed probable that the thief would soon be run to earth. A note must change hands to be of value to the possessor. But these did not change hands. Except that they had not reached the persons to whom they had been sent, nothing was known of them. Four or five years the matter remained a mystery. Then the inevitable happened; one of the notes was paid into the Bank of England, and was handed on to the Post Office for investigation by the service sleuth hounds.

CONFLICTING SCENTS.

The note, a ten-pounder, had been paid into the bank in a total of several thousands by a celebrated firm of woollen drapers west of Temple Bar. They could only exhibit their books and show that it had come to them from an Oxford tailor. Down to Oxford went a detective, to learn that the tailor had in turn got the note from a Young Hopeful, a former customer, who now had an address in town, where he was reading for the Bar. Back to town came the man with the clues and now Yates himself took up the search. He visited Young Hopeful, and found that he truly had posted the note. But he could not account for its origin. At Oxford he had centun the constable, and was now paying off, not too enthusiastically, the debts which he had incurred. The note had come as part of an advance which he had persuaded his guardian, a Yorkshire vicar, to make him.

AS YOU WERE.

Yates posted off to Yorkshire, little hoping for further information. If ten-pound notes come too infrequently the way of country clergymen, the latter are far too little concerned with worldly affairs to make a business record of transactions such as these. Here, however, to his great satisfaction, he found an exception. The clergyman, a brisk business-like man, knew all about the transaction. He had sent the note with others to his ward. He had the matter entered in his diary, and here were the numbers of the notes. Alas! these did not include the number of the stolen note. Yates pointed out the discrepancy and produced the note. "But," said the vicar, "that is not one of the notes which I sent. That never went into my letter. have never seen it before. The notes which I sent were brand new notes yours is old and crumpled, and bears a different number." This seemed suspicious, but careful examination proved that the story was quite correct. So here they were, just where they had started. Everybody had had the note, but none could trace it to its origin. It was a regular "Topsy" of a note.

A NOVEL IN A NUTSHELL.

It would be an outrage to tell a story at such length were the sequel not exceptional. It was exceptional. The mystery caused in a ruse which would have puzzled Sherlock Holmes as completely as it had puzzled Edmund Yates and his cosadjutors. More notes began to flow in after the scent had failed. And little by little the trail was pieced. An old postman, who did the Fleet-street walk, was the guilty party. Years before the discovery he had stolen the packet of notes. But he was too acute immediately to attempt their disposal. He knew that that would be fatal. He kept them by him until the time for his superannuation was at hand. Then he unloaded—but not indiscriminately. He selected letters which from his manipulation of them, he imagined contained banknotes. These he laid aside. At night he carried them to his home, opened them, took out the banknotes which they contained, replacing them by notes of equal value taken from the stolen package, sealed the letters again, and took them to the office next day to be forwarded to their destination. In this way he had gradually worked off his sheaf of "stopped" notes. Dr. Johnson declared genius to be a great natural ability accidentally determined in a particular direction. This man had a genius for note-manipulation never equalled in the experience of the present writer.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

The righteous man considereth his beast; the business man insures it. The new Compensation Act makes as all, righteous or merely commercially prudent, insure our servants. There never yet was an Act of Parliament which did not hurt some class of the community, and this one is like the rest. It is a terrible blow to the gardener. Hitherto most of us have considered his occupation as among the healthiest and least exposed to risks. The gardeners people, however, think his occupation a shockingly dangerous one, for they ask 7s. 6d. per year as his premium. This tax upon his employer's pocket makes it bad for him, even where he is one of several employed; where, however, he is single-handed in a situation where it is always doubtful whether a permanent engagement could not be dispensed with, it makes his unemployment almost a certainty.

AN ANOMALY.

If you employ a man as gardener regularly one day a week, you are responsible for compensation, should any accident befall him while he is in your service. One true gentleman, quitting a suburb for the country, has taken with him an aged cadnal hand to save him from the ruin in which the Act threatened to involve him. He had worked for this master two or three days a week and filled in his time at other places. "Can't employ you now," say the others. "We cannot afford to pay 7s. 6d. a year premium for you. Instead of employing you regularly, we are driven to engage any man who comes by chance to the door and asks for temporary employment—a day at a time and no more. If you like to call casually now and again, not regularly, mind you, nor by appointment, you can have work." Such a man, it is conceivable, would serve six masters in the course of the week. If each of those six sought protection, the total premiums paid to the company insuring him would be 45s. a year.

DREAMS, IDLE DREAMS.

The telephone people, both National and Post Office, do their best for us, and a very good best it is. But they are still short of perfection. Only those whose unhappy lot it is to make many trunk calls can realise how absurdly short of trunk lines both systems are. The operator can demand twenty minutes to get you through, and often must take three times that time when the distance is less than a score of miles. What will it be like when we can dispense with wires altogether? Every impudent subscriber knows how the whole thing could be bettered, how, as to the existing plan, he would " . . . shatter it to bits—and then

Remould it nearer to the Heart's Desire."

Perhaps the Post Office will do that for us when they get the wireless system perfected. But will they ever get it? Will it not remain one of the good things promised, but never to be achieved?

UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

Such good things have swum into the ken of men who pay and wait for calls, and then swum out again. Will it be believed that ten years ago one of the inventions set forth as certainly to be immediately adopted was a system whereby we should be independent, not indeed of wires, but of their arch-enemy of the impatient—the Telephone operator. It was the Apostoloff Automatic Telephone! with whose praises the world of electrictins rang. The subscriber was himself to control the cross-connections at the central exchange. In the telephone itself no chance was proposed, but a small apparatus was to be added to the subscribe's instrument, allowing him to place himself in direct communication with any other subscriber, without the interference of an exchange employee. It also enabled him to communicate with all the other subscribers simultaneously—not a blessing, perhaps, for the ninety and nine. It all sounded so simple, and it was all so surely promised. Where are the promises of yesteryear?

THE WORRY.

According to *The Hospital* "people nowadays of all classes worry more over their noses than they did twenty years ago."

When my brow with a wrinkle is furrowed,
When you see a weird gleam in my eyes,
When my teeth, as I sit, I impatiently grit,
When I utter a series of sighs,
When the hue of my cheek for a moment
Appears alabaster, not rose—
It's a pretty safe bet that my mind is upset
On that worrying topic, my nose.

No class is exempt from the worry:
The magnate who lives in Park-lane,
The coster of Bow, and the Brixton clerk know
How acute is that terrible strain.
When a dweller in Hoxton or Mayfair
Starts up with a scream from a doze,
His friends say, "How sad, all this trouble he's had
On that harrowing topic, his nose!"

We strike at perfection, and miss it,
We cannot find out—there's the rub—
How to get a unique Straight, or Roman, or Greek
Where Nature has planted a Snub:
It haunts us each moment of waking,
It robs us of peaceful repose,
We make holes, but we can't get away
From that flattering topic, the Nose.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Agapanthus, 2,866 tons, Captain J M Davies, sailed yesterday for Portsaid and Manchester, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Conisclisse 2,572 tons, Captain J. C. Pattinger arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Portsaid, in ballast.

THE Yacht Noor Bibah, 150 tons, Captain S. M. Ashon, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Muscat in Ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,701 tons, Captain W W Allen, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and Mr. Dover and 50 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers; Mr. J. C. Edward, two horse shippers, Mr. T. Chabers, Mr. Bedford, Lieuts Durand, Nicolls, Cruick-shank, Lucas, Trinch, Tarapore, Inman, Phillips, Williams, Meohts, Addington and 84 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts, Anderson, Sawett, Clarke, Shepherd, Lung, Kamat, Shill, Macaulay, Shale, and Dempsher, Capt Lowe, 3 Staff Sergeants, and one woman, Sergt Pike, and Lance Corporal Lovett, Mr P R Walhers, Lieuts Lewellyn and Belfield, Capt Prideaux, Mr J D M Kirwan, Mrs Williams, Mr and Mrs Lucas, Capt Morris, Capt Fairly, Hon Mr Finney, C I E, Mr V Fatayehund, Mr N M A Carrim 2 ladies and 2 children and 241 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 27th September, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence ... Com'r C W Sharme ... R I Marine
R I M S Minto ... Comdr Hordern ... R I Marine
R I M S Investigator ... Capt W J Bevan RN ... R I Marine
Patrick Stewart ... Capt W A Tindall ... I G T T S
R I M S Palinurus ... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ... Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ... Lieut C O Campbell ... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ... Lieut A R G Willok ... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ... Capt W L Kelly ... Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 28.

Arnaryllis	2587 Lash	G G Telpal & Co
Capri	2731 Belsito	P & R S N Co
Caspian	2317 Young	J M & Co
Deyanha	4765 Hide	Shah S N Co
Farringford	2316 Charlie	E Latham & Co
Foyle	2690 Walsh	
Ipswich	513 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Kalibia	3149 Walker	W and A Graham & Co
Kalibia	3149 Walker	W & A G & Co
Lalpoora	2124 Hodgson	M M & Co
Molikofela	3119 Schwarz	Binder & Co
Querimba	4037 Smith	M M & Co
Shahanoor	2783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2366 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	Shah J N Co
Shah Nasir	2756 Grant	Shah N N Co
Sirsa	1675 Emmett	M M & Co
Ujina	3426 Kendal	M M & Co
Viraeva	2174 Tucker	M M & Co
Zebengbia	7606 Brocz	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Zamzuri	2780	Dewing	Jedda N F		M M & Co
D & E	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Green	Chittagong	3-10	F M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	Genoa	3-10	K Nixon & Co
G	Mozaffari	1387	Jourdan	H S Ports	28-9	Bo S N Co
H	Richstag	1939	Thle	Zbar	30-9	A Strandes
K	Tieho	2029	Maclaren	Hull via K'chi	10-10	F M & Co
M	Oriental	3385	Tompen	Aden	5-10	P & O Co
N	Ocean Prince	3288	Lambert	Philadelphia	5-10	R A Wills
O	Bahaduri	529	Pakeera	Repairing N F		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Shah Naway		2523	Baldoin	Jedda N F	The Shah	S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi		547	Ahmed	Mangalore	30-9	Bo S N Co
Ponani		552	Esmail	B'nagar	28-9	Bo S N Co
Satranji		547	Hoosein	K'chi	28-9	Bo S N Co
Kaveri		533	Mahomed	B'nagar	1-10	K N & Co

H W V D

Lhasa		936	McDiarmid	K'chi	30-9	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Maglur	1.73	Fiton	Pusrch	30-9	M M & Co
2	Castalia	4061	Blight	L'pool	6-10	W & A G & Co
3	Agapanthus	2866	Davies	Manchester	1-10	W & A G & Co
4	Drumcondra	2764	Taylor	Awarp	3-10	W & A G & Co
6	City of Madras	3048	McFee	K'chi	31-9	K N & Co
8	Africa	2565	Badissich	Trieste	1-10	A L S N & Co
10	Gadsby	2573	Obarke	Venice	6-10	T Morrison & Co
10 & 11	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-10	P & O Co
12	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	Shanghai	1-10	P & O Co
14	Bulaia	1943	Bourn	Zobia	3-10	G Jeewanjee
15	Magician	3371	McKee	Dunkirk	30-9	Killick N & Co

Offside N

Ahmadi		1640	Hughes	R S Ports	30-9	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Sept 26
	Consliffe s	Pottingir	Ports-id, Sept 14
	Noor Bibahr Yacht s	Ashon	Muscat, Sept 22
29	Kola, s	Coles	Busreh, Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Magician s	McKee	Liverpool, &c
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jedah
	Fultala s	Allen	Rangoon
	Marmora s	Weston	London
29	Agapanthus s	Davies	Manchester, &c

The steamer Arabia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
23	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
24	Palamcotta	Negapatam
24	Pentakota	Rangoon
24	Swarf	New York
25	Lord Kenley	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

28	Yeboshi Maru	Japan
29	Clan Macdonald	Coast
Oct.		
4	Clan Maclachlan	Coast
8	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Neidenfels	Antwerp
11	Rajpun Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—35 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 150 bales gunny cut-pieces, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—7,802 cwts castoroeed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castilia s—32 bales twist, Krishna Mills Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tycho s—2,016 cwts myrabollams, E Comercey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WAR.

THAT the current number of the "Revue du Mois" is almost entirely devoted to articles on the aspects of war is a natural reflection of the Hague Conference upon the intellectual life of France. Gabriel Seailles writes on "L'Education Morale et l'Armée"; M. G. Bizet takes for his subject "Les Guerre Modernes," M. J. E. Estienne discusses "Les Forces Morales a la Guerre," and M. Th. Ruyssen examines the question "La Guerre est-elle fatale?" M. Ruyssen's paper throws into relief that curious popular tendency to discover in the rhythmic succession of periods of war and peace a kind of natural law similar to that of the periodic return of great astronomical and meteorological phenomena. The light succeeds the day, the temperature varies with the seasons, and just as inevitably does war follow a period of peace, although perhaps not quite as inevitably as we may expect the recurrence of an eclipse or a conjunction. The author exposes the sophistry of this analogy drawn between historical facts and great cosmic phenomena. An astronomy is only possible because the phenomena of which it treats are outside history. To them we can attribute no date of anything like approximate exactitude. Their occurrence has taken place at some point in absolute time. The transformations of a nebula may no doubt be looked upon as chapters in history, but the variations that astronomers have detected in the thousands of years during which the stars have been under observation are so slow and so insignificant with respect to human chronology that they may be safely neglected. In the eyes of the astronomer the sidereal revolutions are accomplished with perfect regularity; the radii vectores of the planetary ellipses sweep out equal areas in equal times; the orbits of a planet described in any one planetary year are theoretically superposable upon those of any other year. To this there is no parallel in history. In history no one fact is identical with any one that has preceded or has followed. Neither in quality nor in quantity is any event accurately comparable with any other. In other words mechanics and history are at the opposite poles in any classification of the sciences. That in the popular mind the analogy has taken firm hold is not altogether surprising. Historical facts, and wars in particular, are presented to our examination, fixed in the past, without power of possible return, beyond our control or experiment. They are what they are. New facts may come to light and alter the perspective in which we view them. But the event itself is immutable.

THE ILLUSION.

Owing to this very natural illusion of retrospective optics, any such event is in its magnitude invariable and complete. This completeness, this rigidity, we more or less unconsciously project upon the antecedent facts of history, just as it is reflected upon those that follow. The effect is referred to its cause. We believe that certain economical, political, moral, or psychological causes have provoked a war. The explanation is plausible. It is generally based on contemporary opinion. No proof can be given of the contrary by bringing again the same forces into play, by reinforcing these or eliminating those. Thus the reconstruction is produced that a certain series of causes must necessarily have brought about a certain effect. It follows that history appears to us as composed of series of events as inevitable in their individual aspect as an eclipse or any other phenomenon. Hence the feeling of the futility of conjectures as to what would have happened if, for instance, Judas had not delivered Jesus into the hands of His enemies, if Octavius had not perished at Actium, if Blucher had not arrived in time at Waterloo, and so on. All it may be said that the inevitability, while demonstrable in detail, is never, unless true in the aggregate. Apply the law of the greatest number. If in one hundred throws with dice I throw a double-six ninety times, I conclude the dice are loaded. If a town is periodically ravaged by an epidemic, it is not sufficient to suspect the occasional immigrant or traveller of having imported the germs. The purity of the water supply, the climate, the hygienic condition of the town are all suspect. And so, if there is scarcely a year or decade free from armed strife, does it not betray the existence of permanent causes beyond the control of individuals? This or that war may have been avoidable from [illegible] point of view. Historic fatalism tells us that there always have been wars, and therefore there always will be wars. Sociological determinism claims us that wars are inevitable because they are the result of general and permanent causes. To the fatalist every war is necessary because it is to occur at a definite moment in a real series. It is the effect of a number of converging causes which determine its explosion at a certain fixed time. The sociologist cannot accept this view because he detaches the facts of the series from the idea of lapse of time.

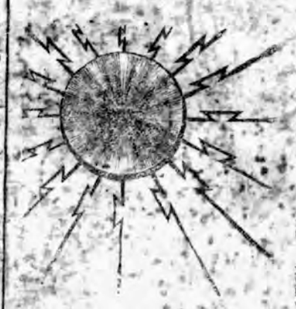
THE DESTINY OF NATIONS.

In each case he certainly sees the circumstantial and contingent and retains the general. In these common characteristics and in certain permanent causes he endeavours to discover a general and determining relation of cause to effect. Instead of relating and explaining facts by their immediate antecedents, he analyses them, defines them, classifies them, and refers them to the universal conditions of social life. But even the sociologist finds that in his attempt to construct a social statics he comes across variations so wide that he is no longer able to reduce his facts to uniform types without recurrence to the factor of time. Thus social statics must lead to a social dynamics. And so it is with war. Some kinds of war have entirely disappeared from those regions of the globe that accept Western civilisation. Cannibalistic wars are things of the past. The respect for human life has checked wars of extermination. Free labour is more profitable than that of slaves, so that wars to reduce other nations to slavery are no longer possible. Democratic ideas have so far made their impression that we may conclude that dynastic wars are now unthinkable. Religious wars are gone. Political or economical wars alone are left. Is the continuance of either type inevitable? There is no war more commonly prognosticated than that of partition at the next vacancy in the throne of Austria. [illegible] will be asked, whether the most convenient of war will have become successful in securing the autonomy of the nationalities in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy than an international conference. Will it, however popular aspirations so far from being a provoking cause of war form merely a unit among the factors which statesmen take into account in their deliberations. Their minds are ultimately swayed by the fear of the colossal risks they run. And so with economical strife, which at the worst, according to our author, will assume the form of tariff wars. Political economy endorses the dictum of Lord Rosebery that "wars no longer pay. It is fashionable in certain circles to denounce "pacifisme" as sentiment rubbish. That is like all other fashions a passing phase. The modern Cassandras will soon be found out. Ten years sufficed to pass from the angry passion of Fashoda and the establishment of an entente cordial. Nations are beginning to realise that there is no destiny so inevitable as that which they shape for themselves.

VICIOUS CIRCLES.

The new international review of scientific synthesis, the Rivista di Scienza (which may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate), opens with an instructive article by M. Emile Picard on the classical mechanics and its indebtedness to successive generalisations. He discusses the difficulties that were met with in the successive stages by which we have arrived at the general laws of mechanics, with the efforts by which they were overcome, and the incidentally thrown into bold relief the vicious circles by which every attempt to lay the foundations of scientific theory is confronted. Of course it is only by the ultra-logical mind that they are recognised as vicious circles at all. Nevertheless, they are the inseparable concomitant of every step by which science makes further advance. Newton by a daring extension deduced the laws of universal gravitation from the laws of Kepler. But one of the consequences of Newton's laws showed that the third law of Kepler was incorrect. For the sun was first supposed to be at rest. Next, it was supposed to be in motion relatively to the fixed stars. But the fixed stars themselves are in motion. Fortunately, the velocities of the planets are very small compared with that of light, and Kepler's laws are highly approximate. [illegible] this favourable conjuncture of circumstances it was possible to arrive at the [illegible] generalisation. Again, whereas [illegible] originally derived from the earth [illegible] masses have been [illegible] equally equal.

MAKE HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.



HOME TREATMENT.

It will never pay you to postpone proper treatment by trying medicines which at first sight may seem cheaper, but in the long run will cost you much more than an Electric appliance and will not give you anything like the results of the Herculex.

Especially in cases of nervous debility, where negligence leads to most disastrous consequences nothing has proved more effective than Galvanic Electricity, for the simple reason that it aids the system in a natural way, which cannot be said to the same extent of anodyne drugs.

BOMBAY,
11th March, 1907.

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I was suffering from nervous debility for the last six years. No medicine could create in me the lost vigor of youth, although I spent thrice the amount of the Herculex. It is beyond my conception to think of the wonderful and wholesome effects of your Herculex, had I but been strict to your sound advice. I must thank you most sincerely for the attention you pay to your patients and sincerely recommend your Herculex to the tired and suffering.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) A. U.

Original will be shown to callers at my office.

If you are ailing do not waste your money any longer but send me at once your name and address, and I will mail to you free of charge my books on Electrical Treatment which deal in a simple manner with nervous debility and weakness in man.

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75 C., Hornby Road,
or Address—P. O. Box No. 222 C., BOMBAY.

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
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Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, gradually according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays excitation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
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Mi Bella, Royales	" 50	5	8	"
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La Bolsa, Superiores	" 25	4	8	"
El Sol, Imperial with straw foils	" 25	5	0	"
La Zenobia, Spotted	" 100	6	0	"
La Real, in glass jar	" 50	5	0	"
Victoria	" 50	4	0	"
Flor de Alvarez				

CONTINENTAL HAVANAS.

Dona Anna, Flor Fina, Imperiales	in boxes of 50	12	0	per box.
Vera, Flor Fina, Reina Victoria, with Gold Foils	" 25	6	8	"
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Rothschilds, Honi Soit Qui Mal Y. Pe	" 50	10	0	"
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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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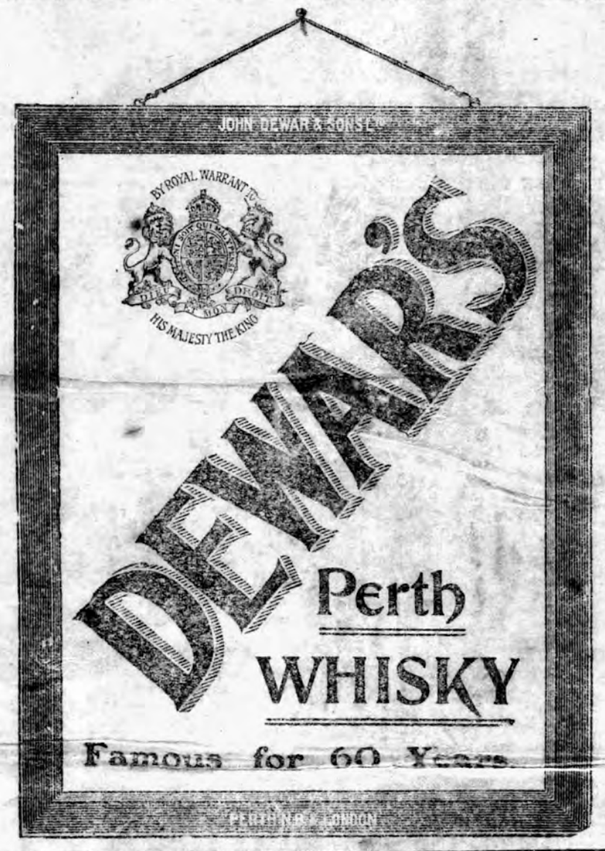

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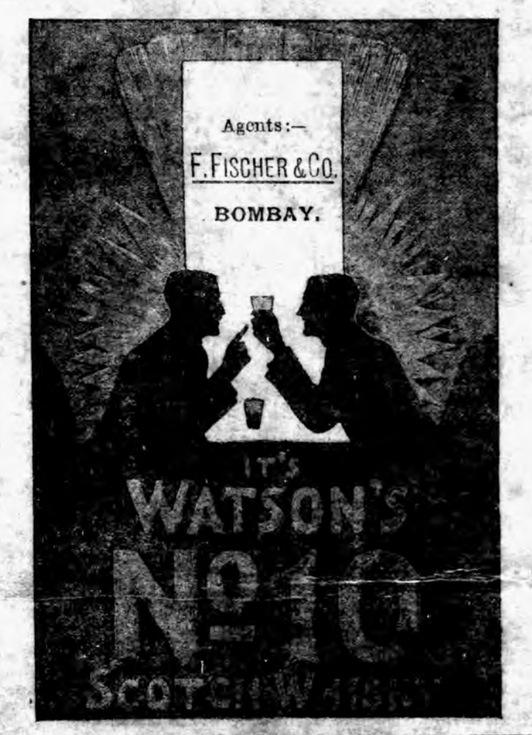

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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